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polities, if payment be made in advance, All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed, (FOST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square ine tel three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts,

Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-Pennsylvania and the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial e, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray of the Papers, LORING, EDMEND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK. and

WESTELL PRILLIPS.

By in the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of every question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manfind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

assent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES—OR engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God

delivered from Sinai ; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-

the name of persons . . . . in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREST

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 27.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1854.

WHOLE NUMBER 1042.

The motion to refer the petition presented by Mr. Rockwell, from citizens of Boston, for a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, was taken up.

Mr. Joses, (whig) of Tenn., said that he had no Mr. Joses, (whig) of rend., said that he mad no design to call in question the motives of the Sena-ter who had presented the petition. He had no fault to find with the exercise of the right of petition. It was the right of every citizen, and to which he would give every latitude. He would go so far as to say that he believed it was the right so far as to say that he believed it was the right of his Satanic Majesty even to send up a petition to that Court which he had insulted, and from which be had been hurled. But it was by motives and objects that petitions were to be judged. So if, in sending up that petition, he was actuated by a purpose of mischief, or was hypocritical in his prayer, he deserved a deeper infamy than that to which he had already been consigned. If this petition now before the Senate be sent thither from proper motives and for proper purposes, it is senpetition now before the Senate de sent tritter from proper motives and for proper purposes, it is en-titled to all respect. If it be sent hither for the purpose of mischief and to produce strife, then it serves the contempt of every good man. This was not the first petition of this character sent here; and had this come unattended with striking circumstances, giving it the color of treason; he would not have noticed it. But it came here with all the circumstances tending to show that it is part of the plan of operations of those with whom agitation and repeal are watchwords. He had seen already one attempt made to give practical effect to the prayer of this petition, and it had only found four Senators who would give the sanction of their names to its unholy purpose. It was said that these petitions were the result of the passage of the Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri compromise. He did not believe it. It was the result of a combination of those willing to take part in any sphere to break down the continuous sphere to be continuous sphere. part in any scheme to break down the constitution of the United States, and place the South under degradation and humiliation. It came from a city here the laws were openly set at defiance-where the temple of justice was surrounded by an armed mob to prevent the execution of constitutional duty mob to prevent the execution of constitutional duty
—where treason stalked broadly through the streets
at noonday, and where the officers of the law were
butchered. The petition came from such a people
and from such a place, following immediately upon these events. Was he not right in supposing
this petition, got up at such a time, had in view no consideration of public interest! It came from Boston, where the dust of the first and the last martyrs in our country's cause, Warren and Batch-elder, were now mingled together. He then called attention to an address, published in the Intelligener of the 22d instant, said to have been adopt-

ed at a meeting of the members of Congress op-posed to the Nebraska bill. The simultaneous appearance of this document with this petition might induce the belief that, like birds of omen and perturbed spirits, they desired companionship in publicity as well as in sentiment. The meeting which adopted this extraordinary address, was most irregular. It was secret, and no man save the three whose names were attached to the address had been bold enough to avow their connection with it. He would rejoice if they had the manliness to come forward, and let the country know who they were who had given sanction to this paper. It was to be expected they would do so, and that no man would be dastard enough to screen himself from responsibility by avoiding any publicity of his conresponsionity by avoiding any publicity of his con-nection with the meeting. It was a most careful-ly prepared paper. It did not say the members of Congress opposed to the Nebraska bill, nor did it say a part of them, but it said a meeting composed of the members of Congress. Who were they! How many were they! The address was signed by three persons. It may be said that these were all who were there. He had known meetings heralded to the country as large and respectable, com-

posed of a chairman and secretaries, and whose

only claim to largeness consisted in the physical

proportions of the chairman. So far as the chairman of this meeting was considered, it might be considered a large meeting. He could not believe that any one member from the South would give the sanction of his name to the statements contain-ed in that address. He read the address and its arguments upon the encroachments by the Slave Power, by its acquisitions, and the designed extension of its area upon the adoption of the Missouri compromis, and the compromisee of 1850, and the repeal of the former, &c., &c., &c. He commented upon the same with great severity of language. upon the same with great section.

He said he was happy in the belief that not one
Southern man attended that meeting. After reading the address, he suggested to its unknown author to abandon the field of political literature, and turn his thoughts to the ficher field of the works of fiction. Its author bids fair to rival the writer of the Arabian Nights entertainments, Eugene Sue, Paul deKock, and many others who were so prolific in works of fiction. He had never seen a production which contained in so few words so much fiction and pore imagination as this address. The address charged the South with passing the Nebraska bill, with a covered design of making the Territories Slave States, with annexing half a dozen States of Mexico and positions of the Amazon. Mexico, and with planting slavery on the Amazon, with augmenting its powers by the acquisition of Cuba and Dominica, and in time reducing the North to abject submission. He called for the auther of this accusation. It was a serious one, and which no gentleman should make behind the masked battery of a secret meeting. The author of it knew very well that, had every Southern Senator been in his grave, the Nebraska bill would have passed. It would have passed if no Southern Senator had voted for it. The whole charge was a falsehood. It was wickedly, maliciously false.— He could see no difference between the petition for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law and the dis-

solution of he Union. There was no man that be

of orthodoxy in the whig party, then he avowed himself a heretic, and suggested that against him now at once might be prepared the edict of excommunication. If to trample on the rights of any section or State was necessary to be a whig, he had to say to his former friends and associates, good bye. He would rather die than follow them in any such rules of section. Mr. ROCKWELL said he regretted that the duty had fallen upon him to defend the State of which he was a representative. He regretted that his

ask Congress to repeal an act of its own making? It was said there were circumstances attending it which gave to it greater importance. It was signed by men who had acquiesced in the compromise measures of 1850, of which this act was one, but who were moved to ask for the repeal of this obnoxious law, because Congress had repealed a previous and long-standing compromise. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he begged to assure the gentleman, had created a depth of feeling in the free States entirely unprecedented, and which was made, that an affray of riot took place, and a homicide committed, but it should be remembered that the constitutional authorities of Massachusetts and Beston took that matter in hand, and disposed of it. Sudden tumults and affrays and violence had occurred in other places than in Boston. This petition was got up for no purpose of plot-ting bloodshed, riots or treason. It was not got up recently. Had its signers such objects in view, they would not have left their petition open to the public gaze at the Merchants' Exchange, exposed to examination of the Irrends and the opponents of its prayer. The feeling now existing at the North was such as never had been witnessed before. It was wide-spread and universal. It pervaded all that he would not execute the Constitution, which professions and occupations of life. The action of Congress at this session had produced the feeling.
Whole classes of men had been openly denounced
in Congress for petitioning against the Missouri compromise. He would say to Senators, with all respect, that in denouncing the clergy for petitioning against that act, they had gone too far, for the clergy of New England spoke the sentiments of the whole people they lived among. Public sentiment was against this law, and the cry was for its re-peal. He supposed there would always be found a party in Massachusetts ready and willing to execute it, but its execution was against the sentiments of the people. He would say to the Senator that the time had gone when any threat of a dissosolution of the Union, consequent upon the action of solution of the Orion, consequent the people of the free States upon any measure, would deter them from doing what they conceived to be right. Threats of disunion had ceased to be an argument with them, either for or against any measure. The North was devoted to the Union They would adhere to it. They would go with it to whatsoever extent it was extended; but they did not believe that this Union would be dissolved.

stitution and the laws!

Mr. Rockwell-I do not know that one was so

Mr. Jones asked if Wendell Phillips and Theodore Parker, who had ineited an ignorant and in-fatuated people to resist the law and the Constituion, which they had not courage or manliness enough to do in person, had they nothing to do with these riots, and these cries for repeal? As to the clergymen of New England, he had nothing to say. He never quarrelled with women or clergy-men. He transferred the fight with them to the Senator from Massachusetts. But he asked the Senator if he believed the Union could last one day after the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law! Mr. Rockwell-I have said already, that dis-

mion was an impossible thing.

Mr. Jones-If the Senator supposes that the South will stand like cravens, and submit to have heir property taken from them, in violation of the Constitution, he is much mistaken, and knows very ittle of their character. The Union, without the Constitution, would be worse than slavery. Sooner han submit to such degradation and humiliation. he would himself apply the torch to the temple of our Union, and perish in the ruins. If the Sena-tor expected to see the Fugitive Slave Law repealed, or the Missouri Compromise restored, he might expect to enjoy a long life-time. Neither the one nor the other act would the Senator ever see.

Mr. BRODHEAD, (Dem.,) of Ga., said he did not know whether this quarrel between old friends ought to go on or to stop. For twenty-seven years, Tennessee and Massachusetts had been politically associated in all Presidential elections. Tennessee had refused to vote for Gen. Cass, who opposed the Wilmot proviso, and voted for Gen. Taylor, who pledge himself against it, that he might secure Massachusetts. If this quarrel was to end in their parting company, it had better go on; if not, the Senate ought to take up other business.

Mr. Summer, of Mass., said that he would begin by answering the question whether the Union can exist after the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. If the Union could not exist without an act—law he If the Union could not exist without an act—law he could not call it—which outrages all the principles of humanity and right, as did the Fugitive Slave Law, then the Union ought not to exist. He would not follow the Senator from Tennessee, for, like a hero of antiquity, it could be said of that Senator, thrice had he slain his foes, and thrice he slew the slain. the slain.' He sincerely hoped the people of the North were not to be intimidated or cajoled into an abandonment of those great principles of freedom which they had so long been devoted to. He hoped there would be a backbone preserved to the North. He entirely agreed with his colleague as to the chalieved the Union could be preserved one day after the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. The South asked to do no wrong to the North. All it asked He entirely agreed with his colleague as to the character of the memorialists. Among them were those who had acquiesced in the Compromise measures of 1850; there were there, also, those engaged in great mercantile interests. It was their great interest, which, in the history of England, twice checked the humane efforts of Wilberforce to break up the African slave trade. It was the same great interest which, from sordid motives, had, in the Constitution of the United States, kept, for twenty years, the same heaven-offending traffic from the was to preserve the constitution and give us our equality of right. He had been a whig all his life. He was told now by the Northern wing of that party, that hereafter the test to be applied to all whigs was the repeal of the Nebraska act, repeal of guarantees and equality to all States given by the Constitution. If this was to be the test given up the African slave trade. It was the same great interest which, from sordid motives, had, in the Constitution of the United States, kept, for twenty years, the same heaven-offending traffic from the judgment of the American people. He had spoken against the fugitive Slave Law here and elsewhere the was free to arow it. For so doing he would he was free to arow it. For so doing he would here the fresh from the passage of the Nebraska act, but fresh from the passage of the Nebraska act, but would throw himself upon the judgment of his would throw himself upon the judgment of his country and his God. He then read numerous excountry and his God. He then read numerous excountry and his former speeches on this law, and tracts from his former speeches on this law, and

DEBATE IN CONGRESS, on the predecessor was not here to discharge that duty rather than himself. This memorial was signed by over twenty-one hundred of the men of Boston. Its signers were the bone and sinew of the active business men of that city. He saw nothing in their petition either extraordinary or wrong. They was obedience to God. A short distance from their petition presented by Mr.

The motion to refer the petition presented by Mr.

The motion to refer the petition presented by Mr.

Rockwell, from citizens of Boston, for a repeal of the petition either extraordinary or wrong. They could be precisive Slave Law, was taken up.

The motion to refer the petition presented by Mr.

Was there treason in this! Was it treason to Was there treason in this! Was it treason to by American blood in resisting slavery, and among by American blood in resisting slavery, and among that sacred edifice, said he, and between it and the court-house where the disgusting rites of sacrificing a human being to slavery was lately performed, was the spot which was first moistened by American blood in resisting slavery, and among the first victims was a colored person. [Attucks.] Near Boston are Concord and Lexington, where that resistance was repeated, and it received its crowning glory at Bunker Hill. He then run a parallel between the resistance to the Stamp Act, in 1766, and the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850. He further contended that the former was a harmless measure when compared with the latter.

STANTS.

Mr. BUTLER, (Dem.) of S. C., said, that his idea on this question was, that there ought not to be any necessity for a Fugitive Slave Law. He would would continue for years to come. It was true like to ask the Senator, (Mr. Sumner.) if Congress that in Boston, under this law, recently, an arrest repealed the Fuitive Slave Law, would Massachuwas made, that an affray of riot took place, and a setts execute the Constitutional requirements, and send back to the South the absconding slaves! Mr. Summer-Do you ask me if I would send

back a slave! Mr. BUTLER-Why, yes.

Mr. Summer-' Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing! Mr. BUTLER-There he is again, with a quota-

hey would not have left their petition open to the uplic gaze at the Merchants. Exchange, exposed o examination of the friends and the opponents of Demosthenean elequence and beauty; but he is he has sworn to support. The Senator openly declares that it is a dog's duty to obey and execute the Constitution. The Senator has sworn to support it, and declares that to do so is a dog's

Mr. Sunner-I recognize no such obligations

MR. BUTLER-Well, I suppose it makes but little difference what you consider obligatory upon

Mr. Mason. (Dem.) of Va., followed, defending the Fugitive Slave Law. He denied that it sus-pended the Habeas Corpus act, as asserted, either ignorantly or corruptly, by the Senator from Mas-sachusetts. He said that it was Massachusetts and the other New England States which had forced into the Constitution the prohibition upon Congress repealing the slave trade at the expiration of twenty years. This was done, that in that time twenty years. these States might do the carrying trade in that traffic.

Mr. Petrit, (Dem.) of Indiana, said that he had lived to hear upon the floor of the Senate an avow-al which he never expected to have heard anywhere, Disunion was an impossible thing. Why was it al which he never expected to have heard anywhere, that Congress, while extending the Union in all that a Senator, sworn to support the Constitution, that Congress, while extending the Union in all directions, had neglected the great binding ligament of a railroad to the Pacifie! He urged the construction of that great work, and said that he had no connection with the meeting which had adopted the address, though he fully agreed with the sentiments it uttered.

Mr. Joyrs negled the Senator to say how many that a Senator, sworn to support the Constitution, owed no obligation to that instrument. He believed in the right of petition. He would vote to receive any that was respectful in its character, and to refer it. Should a petition come here from Massachusetts or elsewhere, asking the Senate to expel any Senator who should disavow any obligation to the Constitution. of these signers, who were said to be the bone and sinew of Boston, had aided in executing the law, lately, in Boston. Was not a large number of them, with treason in their hearts and knives in hand, engaged in the recent mob to resist the Constitution and the laws. It is parts. He made no reservation. He could not take his seat if he had, and he ought not to hold his seat after making it. part of the Declaration of Independence says that ' all men are created equal,' and held that if these words were used in the sense placed upon them by the abolitionists, they were a lie. He discussed this matter for half an hour. He denied that men were created equal, either physically, morally, politically, or mentally. He denied that the Senator who had sworn to support the Constitution, and who to-day spit upon that oath, was equal to his revolutionary ancestors.

Mr. SUMNER-Never, sir, never. Mr. PETTIT-You denied that the Constitution had placed any obligation upon you, which you were bound by. Was such a Senator equal to Webster! The one had carned the title of the expounder of the Constitution—the other deserved that of the contemner and despiser of that instrument. If the Almighty intended to have created the Senator equal to Webster, then that great Power had committed a great blunder and failure. He did not think the searcher after an equality in morals could find any one more degraded than the Senator who, after having called God to witness his declaration to support the Constitution, had, with that declaration fresh in the minds of his fellowsenators, openly avowed that he recognized no obligation imposed by that sacred oath.

Mr. Dixon got the floor, and at half-past four o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

IN THE SENATE, June 28. Mr. PETTIT said that on Monday, in debate, he had referred to Mr. Sumner's open disavowal of his obligation to the Constitution, and to his oath to support it, in no very complimentary terms. In the official report of that debate, that Senator was represented as having said as follows :- I said I recognized no obligation in the Constitution to bind me to help reduce a man to slavery. These words, said Mr. Pettit, were not used in the Sen-ate. If the Senator had said them, they would have been false, and I would have noticed them.

Mr. Sunner-I call the Senator to order. I say

they were uttered by me here, in the Senate. Mr. Perrir-I will prove right in his teeth that what he says is false. [Cries of 'Order, order.] I say he did not make use of the remark, here re-I say he did not make use of the remark, here reported, on the floor, but after the adjournment, he went to the reporter, and had them interpolated into the report of my remarks. He then argued that the Senator never had the floor to make any such remark, and if it was made privately, and not heard by Senators, it ought not to go into the not heard by Senators, it ought not to go into the report. It was unfair in any Senator to interpolate remarks into reports which were not actually made. His speech now contained this remark, and no reply appeared to it from him. He made no reply to it, because the remark was never made. He discussed the right of Senators to revise their remarks. He said that when proof-sheets of his speech was a handed to him, he saw this interpolaspeech were handed to him, he saw this interpola-tion, and pronounced it false, and directed it to be left out. The foreman of the Globe office, howev-

Mr. Sunner—I repeat, that the remarks were made by me substantially as reported. I made them in my seat, and did not suppose they would have reached the reporter's car. He then explainnave reached the reporter's car. He then explained that the reporter voluntarily showed him the report, and finding it did not correspond exactly with what he had said, corrected it. As to all else which the Senator had said, he had not one word to really.

The motion to refer the Boston petition for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law was then taken

Figitive Slave Law, denouncing opposition to it. He also declared that the Whig party of the North had become abolitionized as a body, and renounced any political connection with them while they revanded to the inquiry of the Senator has drawn upon me various attacks, marked by grossness of language any political connection with them while they remained so. He referred to the platform of the Whig State Convention of New Hampshire, and said if the tests laid down in that body were adopted by Northern Whigs, he desired to be forever disconnected from them.

Mr. Mallory defended the Fugitive Slave Law;

Mr. Mallory defended the Fugitive Slave Law his oath to support the Constitution.

Mr. SUMNER-I call the Senator to order. I nev-

Mr. Mallory said he would not even put into dog's mouth any statement which was not true; but he would be glad to know what the Senator did

Mr. Sumner-I said I recognized no obligation pon me to help to return or reduce to slavery any

Mr. CLAY said be could not keep silent, and hear the Senator-with insolence of manner and un-blushing face-day after day, after having unquale said, would compare favorably with Mr. Sumner's, among persons who knew both; but among strangers would, perhaps, be treated as inferior te the person who accidentally occupied a seat in the Senate. The Senator did make the remark mputed to him, and the Senators all around him corroborated the report. The qualification put on the declaration by the interpolation put in the re-port was an after-thought, and done to shirk and avoid the responsibility of appearing to the world as a man having desecrated the Senate-chamber with his presence, and the Holy Evangelists with his lips. If the Senator had not disavowed any Though there were no means of reaching a person emplified by the character given to Uriah Heap by

sions, and thus raised, educated, and daily exercised in tyranny, cannot but be stamped with its odious peculiarities. The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and morals underraved by such circumstances. No person who has witnessed the Senator from South Carolina and the Senator from Virginia, in this debate, will think Senator from Virginia, in this debate, will think off placing them among the reduction described by the constitution as about a spirit I think will yet animate the people of this country, when pressure at the transfer of the country, when pressure at the people of this country, when pressure at the people of this country, when pressure at the country when pressure at the people of this country, when pressure at the people of the peopl sions, and thus raised, educated, and daily exercis-

witnessed the Senator from South Carolina and the Senator from Virginia, in this debate, will think of placing them among the prodigies described by Jefferson. As they spoke, the Senate chamber must have seemed in their sight a plantation stocked with slaves, over which the lash of the overseers had free scope; there was little that fell from them which deserves reply, certainly not the hard words they used so readily.

The Senator from Virginia complained that I had characterized a person who went from Virginia to Boston in pursuit of a slave as a slave-hunter. Sir, I choose to call things by their right names. White I call white, black I call black. A man who degrades himself to the work of chasing a poor negro, who, under the inspiration of freeddom, and the guidance of the North star, has sought a freeman's home, far away from the whip of the overseer, I call a slave-hunter; if the Senator will give any term which more precisely describes such a person, I will hear it.

It was said by one of the philosophers of antiquity, that the 'blush is a sign of virtue;' and quity, that the 'blush is a sign of virtue; and quity, that the 'blush is a sign of virtue; and quity, that the 'blush is a sign of virtue; and quity, that the 'blush is a sign of virtue; and quity, that the 'blush is a sign of virtue; and quity, that the 'blush is a sign of virtue; and quity, that the 'blush is a sign of virtue; and quity, that the 'blush is a sign of virtue; and quity, that the 'blush is a sign of virtue; and quity, that the 'blush is a sign of virtue; and quity, that the 'blush is a sign of virtue; and quity, that the 'blush is a sign of virtue; and quity, that the 'blush is a sign of virtue; and quity, that the 'blush is a sign of virtue; and quity, that the 'blush is a sign of virtue; and quity, that the 'blush is a sign of virtue; and quity, that the 'blush is a sign of virtue; and quity, that the 'blush is a sign of virtue; and quity is a different properties of the constitution, I read the Constitution, I read the doubt not

that remark was a fitting person to quote. He was a proved himself a lying ingrate, a dog. He was a happy prototype of the Senator from Massachusetts in all his conduct. The interpolation by the Senator was false, because he could not have said it; and false, because he did not. by generous ideas, except when, in defiance of reason, he undertakes to defend that which is ob-

viously indefensible.

The Senator was disturbed, when, to his inqui-

The Senator asks, 'Is any dog in the Constitu-tion!' He does not seem to think, by the interpre-tation he has given to the Constitution, he had tation he has given to the Constitution, he epeal of the Fugitive Slave Law was then taken helped to nurture there a regular South Carolina p.

Mr. Dixon spoke for an hour in defence of the do not believe that there is any blood-hound, or

Mr. MALLORY defended the rugitive Save Law; The nuthende report in the Gioce shows what and in the course of his remarks, referred to Mr. I actually said, and where that is read, it renders mmer's disavowal of any obligation imposed by any thing further superfluous; but the Senators who have been so swift in misrepresenting me de-

serve to be exposed.

Now, sir, I begin by adopting as my guide the authentic words of Andrew Jackson, in his men orable veto, in 1833, of the Bank of the United States. To his course was opposed the authority of the Supreme Court, and this is his reply :- 'If the opinion of the Supreme Court covers the ground of this act, it ought not to control the coordinate authority of this government. The Congress, the Executive, and the Court, must, each for itself, be guided by its own opinion of the Consti-tution teach public officer who takes an oath to support the Constitution, swears that he will supifiedly disavowed his constitutional obligations, at tempt to throw the responsibility on the reporter derstood by others. It is as much the duty of the House of Representatives, the Senate, and of the President, to decide upon the constitutionality of any bill or resolution which may be presented to them for passage or approval, as it is of the Supreme judges, when it may be brought before them for judicial decision. The authority of the Supreme Court must not, therefore, be permitted to control the Congress or Executive, when acting in their legislative capacities; but to have only such influence as the force of their reasoning may de-

Mark these words ;- Each public officer who takes an oath to support the Constitution, swears that he will support it as he understands it, and not charged with having done so by the two Senators sitting nearest him? He desired to suggest to Senators a means of remedying this conduct.

Though there were no means of reschire and the senator for myself. I accept the restriction of the senator from South Carolina? At all events, for myself, I accept the rule as just and reasonable. In swearing to support the Con-stitution at your desk, Mr. President, I did not Though there were no means of reaching a person.
Though there were no means of reaching a person.
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Though there were no means of reaching a person.
Though a man reasonable.
Though a man be most talented, able and scholarSenator from South Carolina understood it, or as the swear to support it as you understood it, or as the many of these respects, yet, I feel that I do not example to many of these respects, yet, I feel that I do not example to many of these respects, yet, I feel that I do not example to many of these respects, yet, I feel that I do not example to many of these respects, yet, I feel that I do not example to many of these respects, yet, I feel that I do not example to many of these respects, yet, I feel that I do not example to many of these respects, yet, I feel that I do not example to the many of these respects, yet, I feel that I do not example to the many of these respects, yet, I feel that I do not example to the many of these respects, yet, I feel that I do not example to the many of these respects, yet, I feel that I do not example to the many of these respects, yet, I feel that I do not example to the many of these respects, yet, I feel that I do not example to the many of these respects, yet, I feel that I do not exam do himself, or should be as guilty of moral per-jury as any man who had ever been branded with the letter P, or even should in all respects, be ex-casion require that I should go into any minute criticism of the clause for the surrender Dickens, there was a way to treat him. Municipal action would not reach such a man. The Senate could treat him with disdain, could send him to Coventry, deny to him all those civilities and courtesies common among gentlemen, make him feel he is treated as a leper, and avoided as a venomous afterned as a leper, and avoided as a venomous was afterward earnestly denied, but on which I reactile. Thus far Senators had it in their power reptile. Thus far Senators had it in their power now express no opinion—assuming, I say, these to do. If they have not power to impose punishreptile. Thus far Senators had it in their power to do. If they have not power to impose punishments of law, they can take from the serpent his fangs, and place him in that social degradation he deserves.

MR. SUMNER'S SPECH.

MR. SUMNER'S SPECH.

MR. SUMNER said:—Since I had the honor of ad-

ressing the Senate on Monday, various Senators oath to support the Constitution as I understand it, are spoken, and several have alluded to me in and understanding it as I do, I am bound by my terms clearly beyond parliamentary debate. Of this I make no complaint, if to them it seems subject as a flagrant violation of the Constitution; proper, courteous and parliamentary to unpack the heart with words, and fall to cursing like a usurpation. Here my duties as Senator, under the very drab or scullion. I will not interfere with such enjoyment as they find in such exposure of themselves; they have certainly shown the character of two of them. The Senator from South Carolina, who sits immediately behind me, are not young; their heads are amply crowned by time; they do not speak from any ebuilition of youth, but from the confirmed temper of age. It is melancholy to believe that they showed themselves as they are; it is charitable to believe they are, in reality, better than they showed themselves. I think, sir, I am not the only person on the floor, who, in listening to them in this debate—these two self-confident champions of the striking words of Jefferson, picturing the influence of slavery. 'The whole commerce,' said he, 'between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions; the most very drab or scullion. I will not interfere with oath I have taken, end; in no respect by my oath ercise of the most boisterous passions; the most unremitting despotism, on the one part, and degrading submission on the other. Our children see this, and learn to imitate, for man is an imitative ani- have found many brave soldiers and good citizens mal; the parent storms, the child sees the linearing and the parent storms, the child sees the linearing and the same airs in the ble reply of the Governor of that place to Charles circle of smaller slaves, gives loose to his worst pastice. ere of Bartholomew; and such a spirit I think will

nent professional qualities, and who had once held nent professional qualities, and who had once held a seat in the other House, Samuel Hear, to reside in Charleston for a year, in order to protect the rights of the colored citizens of Massachusetts, to test the constitutionality of a statute of that State, so gross in its provisions, that an eminent charac-ter of South Carolina, a Judge of the Supreme Court, had characterized it as trampling upon the Constitution, and a direct attack upon the sover-eignty of the United States; but this agent of Mas-sachusetts, an unarmed old man, was prevented from performing his duty, driven from the State by a respectable mob, and the Legislature subsequently sanctioned this lawless act by placing on the Statute books an order for his expulsion; and yet the Senator from South Carolina holds up his hands in holy horror at the imagined delinquencies of Massachusetts towards the slave hunters, and also at my own refusal to render any aid. Be-fore the Senator undertakes to lecture Massachusetts or myself, let him return to his own State, and first declaim there. The Senator from South and first declaim there. The Senator from South Carolina, in a sublime ecstacy of slavery, burst forth in an ejaculation that Massachusetts, at the time she was illustrated by Otis, Hancock and Ad-ams, was a slaveholding State, and he hailed these patriots as representatives of slaveholding Massa-chusetts. Sir, I repel the imputation. It is true that Massachusetts was hardy, but she was not in any just sense slaveholding—a few slaves were still found within her borders, but as early as 1760 one of her Courts actually anticipating the decision in the Somerset case, established within its jurisdiction the principle of freedom. Similar decis-ions followed in other places during the Revolu-tion, and at last under the influence of the bill of rights of the new Constitution in 1780, declaring that all men are born free and equal, slavery ceased. Thus the Senator errs when he speaks of Massachusetts. He errs still more when he puts forth the declaration that the independence of America to maintain Republican liberty was won America to maintain Republican liberty was won by the arms and treasure, by the patriotism and good faith of slaveholding communities. Mark the expression. Sir, the Senator, fresh from the Nebraska bill, can speak of the good faith of the slaveholding communities only in irony. Let me add that when he says that American independence was won by the arms and because of slaveholding communities, he spoke either in irony or ignorance. He then went into an elaborate exposition of the contributions of the Southern States to the War of Independence, particularly of South Carolina, and then said, I had almost forgotten to turn again to the Senator from Virginia. He has undertaken in a most imperious style, rather let me say the style of Sir Forcible Feeble, to call in question my statement that the Engitive Slave Act denied the Lebest ment that the Fugitive Slave Act denied the corpus. And in doing this, he assumed for himself a superiority, which nothing in him can sanction. Sir, I claim little for myself, but I shrink in no Sir, I claim little for myself, but I shrink in no respect from any comparison with that Senator.— Sitting near him, as has been my fortune since I have been in this body, I have learned something of his conversation, something of his manners, something of his attachments, something of his abilities, and something of his character; and while I would not undertake to disparage him in any of these respects, yet, I feel that I do not orally

Slave Act, which he commended to the Senator from whose brain the soulless monster came. He then

whose brain the soulless monster came. He then said, (looking at Mr. Clay.) but I must close.

To many things said in this debate, intended to de personal and offensive, I make no reply. There are some things best answered by silence—best answered by withholding the word which leaps impulsively to the lips; but I leave these things, and as I close, I dwell for one moment on the agreeatly appeared of this discussion. On former occasions ble aspect of this discussion. On former occasions like this, the right of petition has been vehemently assailed or practically denied. Only two years ago, memorials for the repeal of the Slave Act, presented by me, were laid on the table without referenced. ence to any committee. All is changed now; Senence to any committee. All is changed now; Sen-lators have condemned the memorial, and cried trea-son; but thus far, in this excited debate, no per-sen has so far outraged the spirit of our institu-tions, or forgotten himself, as to object to the re-ception of the memorial, and its proper reference. It is true, the remonstrants have been treated with indignity, but the great right of petition, the sword and buckler of the citizen, though disgraced by such indignity, has not been denied. Here, sir, is a triumph of freedom.

Mr. CLAY said, the Senator had asked whether any Senator would render assistance in returning any Senator would render assistance in returning a fugitive slave to his owner, and as no one had responded, and lest the Senator might herald it forth to the world that no one Senator had the moral courage to say he would, he (Clay) had to say he would do so.

Mr. SUMNER-The Senator might say immore

Mr. BUTLER said that if any person expected of him excited language in reply to the Senator, he would be greatly mistaken. The Senator had, by would be greatly mistaken. The Senator had, by aid of his confreres, been hunting up old musty records and scraps of history, for the purpose of assailing South Carolina. He would not be ex-pected, at this moment, to go into the matter, or be prepared to retort upon Massachusetts.

Mr. BADGER-Will the Senator give way for an djournment? He can go on to-morrow.

Mr. Butler—No, sir; I will not dive into the bowels of history to assail Massachusetts. I will never be the vampire. He then defended South Carolina. The Senator had flatly denied that the independence of the country was achieved by the slaveholding States. All the States of the confed-eracy, at the time of the Declaration of Independence, were slaveholding States. Massachusetts was a slaveholding State. If the people did not buy slaves, they sold them; they carried on the traffic in slaves. Otis, Hancock and the Adamses were the Representatives of slaveholding Massa-chusetts. Was not Massachusetts a slaveholding

State! Mr. SUMNER-Not in any just sense.

Mr. BUTLER said the Senator slways assumed facts to suit the issues presented, and which he argued. It was now assumed that Massachusetts at that time was not a slave State in any sense, because it suited the argument of the Senator; but history proved the contrary. Connecticut was a slave State, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware were slave States. Was not New York

Mr. SUMNER-The Senator from New York can

Mr. BUTLER-The Senator from New York would loubtless answer truly-that would not suit the Senator.

Mr. SEWARD-It is due to candor to state, that at the time of the Revolution, every twelfth man in New York was a slaveholder.

Mr. BUTLER-In saying that the Independence

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ed were Maryland and Virginia. These all were slaveholding States, and could the Senator look him in the face and deny it?

Mr. Sunner said that, in speaking of slaveholding States, they did not include those where slavery pristed more by accident than as part of the settled system of civilization of the State. It was unexisted more by accident than as part of the set-tled system of civilization of the State. It was un-derstood to mean only States where slavery was essentially an institution of the State. Mr. Butler said this was another of these as-

sumptions of fact to meet the issue presented by the Senator himself, and on which he sent out to the country his rhetorical and eloquent declama-tion. The fact, however, that the States at the time of the Revolution were slaveholding commonities, was so palpable that it was useless to argue it further. The statement of the Senator was rhe-torically false. He denied having at any time assailed Boston or Massachusetts. He always ab-stained from making any comparison between different States or sections. Boston and Massa-chusetts have vindicated themselves, and executed the Constitution in spite of the misrepresenting advocate. He replied to Mr. Sumner's remarks about Mr. Hoar's case, and referred to a pathetic sailed Boston or Massachusetts. He always ab appeal, made by a Boston captain. Because two negro seamen were imprisoned in Charleston, the captain abandoned his comrades, returned to Boston, and wrote a most affecting essay upon the sufferings of his companions; and yet, upon payment of two dollars, he could have had them released. but he would not sympathise with them so far as paying that amount.

The question as to what Mr. Sumner did say or

Monday as to his recognition of the authority o the Constitution, was then commenced upon.

Messrs. Fessenden, Rusk, Clay, and Gillett, al

gave their recollection of what took place.

The reports in the Globe and the New York pa pers were read over and over again.

Mr. Sunner said he understood the question wa put to him, whether he would personally assist in the arrestor return of a slave !—and to that he had answered that he recognized no such obligations imposed on him by the Constitution.

Mr. Perrer again addressed the Senate upon the subject of what Mr. Sumner actually said on Mon-

day.

Mr. Toucky said he would be unwilling at an time to hold any man responsible for a hasty word, but he desired the Senator from Massachusetts would now state whether he recognized any obligation imposed by the Constitution to return

Mr. SUNNER-To which question I answer em phatically-No !

Mr. CLAY-I hope there will be no doubt as t what the Senator says now.

The motion to refer was agreed to, and at nearly 5 o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

#### MR. SUMNER.

'Is thy servant a dog!' This reply, which no other thought or words could equal in trenchant sarcasm and classical brevity, brought down upon him yesterday a storm of invective from the South-ern faction of the Senate. To this general attack, Mr. Summer answered in a speech of which we give an abstract. The speech is worthy of the is spired text which was the occasion of it. Even in the abridged form in which we give it, it is a comprehensive, crushing exposition of constitutional truth, as eloquent in temper and expression as it is sound in doctrine. We feel quite sure that any honest Northern man, who may as yet waver as to the degree of respect due to the Act which couples him with bloodhounds to hunt down humanity. will no longer have a doubt of his duty, legal as well as moral, when he shall read the speech of Mr. Sumner on the subject.—Philadelphia Register.

Mr. Summer's speech in reply to the personalities of Messrs. Mason, Butler, and others of his calumniating opponents, will justly receive the at-tention of the whole public. It is a masterly and powerful vindication, marked at once by extreme severity and perfect courtesy and dignity of manner. A more effective parliamentary rebuke of more unworthy assaults we do not remember.—New York Tribune.

### WHAT HAS BECOME OF BURNS?

Anti-Slavery people will be anxious to hear of Anthony, and we are therefore glad to find in the Traveller a letter from a citizen of Boston, now in Norfolk, Va., the accuracy of whose statements is vouched for by the editor of that paper.

The cutter Morris arrived in Hampton Roads about noon on the 10th, with Burns on board. He was taken before the Mayor, who committed him to MALL for safe kenning.

him to JAIL for safe-keeping. We were told by tell-lie-graph that Burns was rejoiced to get back. If so, we cannot exactly see why he should be sent to jail, unless it was to keep him from running further South. The writer's narrative proceeds:

entleman of this city me, and when alluding to the case of Rurns, inquired if I would like to see him. On my answering in the affirmative, he said he would walk over to the jail, and as he was well-acquainted with the , he presumed we might be admitted to hi I was introduced as a Boston merchant, admitted to his and was politely conducted to the private apart-ment of the fugitive, where in the presence of four other gentlemen, I conversed with him for half an hour relative to his early history, his escape, his trial at Roston, and his return

His history is too familiar to your readers to require additional statements. He said he joined a Baptist Church about seven years ago, and has felt it his duty since, as opportunities have occurred, to exhort in their meetings, and try to lead his fellow-servants to a knowledge of the Redeemer. His master, he told me, was not a member of any church.

He can read and write, and is quite intelligent for one of such limited education. He has a no-bleness of carriage and truthfulness of manner, indicative of a mind of more than ordinary capac-

Although he conversed with an air of cheerfulness, and even of humor, it was easy to discover that a dark foreboding for the future was preying up-

When allusion was made to his accommo in the Boston Court House, his good fare, and his smoking eigars with the officers, he said laughing-ly, that 'he needed the eigar to keep his spirits up: 'and when asked if he wanted to go back to Boston, he said, 'he should like just to let them

see that he was alive yet.

To the question what he thought his master would now do with him, he said that he expected to be sold, and made a lion of.' When asked if would like to go back, and live with Col. Suttle, he hesitated and replied, 'not without he could be treated just as if he had not been away.' He was sensible that he had lost caste, where he had always lived, and knew not how to hold up his had always lived, and knew not now to note up his head again there; and yet greatly dreaded the alter-active of being sold to the South. Poor fellow! He reminded me of Christian, in the Pilgrim's Pro-gress, when he met Apollyon, and had neither the power to flee, nor the heart to go forward to the

## RESIGNATION OF GERRIT SMITH.

'Washington, June 27, 1854. To my Constituents :- My nomination to Congre alarmed me greatly, because I believed that it would result in my election. To separate myself from my large private business, for so long a time and to war against the strong habits formed in my deeply secluded life, seemed well-nigh impossible

My election having taken place, I concluded that I must serve you, during the first session of my term. Not to speak of other reasons for such service, there was, at least, so much due to you, in requital for your generous forgetfulness of party obligations, in electing me. I could not do less, and yet, make a decent return for the respect and partiality you had shown me.

I did not, until within a few weeks, fully decide

not to return to Congress at the next session. I could not know but that something unforeseen might demand such return. I now feel at liberty to announce my purpose to resign my seat in Con gress at the close of the present session. Why make the annunciation so carly is, that you may have ample time to look around for my successor. I resign my seat the more freely, because I do not thereby impose any tax upon your time. You will fill the vacancy at the general election. Indeed, I should have been entirely unwilling to put you to the pains of holding a special election.

GERRIT SMITH.

# THE LIBERATOR. No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, JULY 7, 1854.

THE MEETING AT PRAMINGHAM.

On the Fourth of July, (Tuesday last,) was of almost unprecedented numbers, and great unanimity and en- ery man who accepts it as his creed is pledged, as by thusiasm. The only drawback on the entire enjoyment a solemn oath to God, to oppose whatever stands in th

As soon as the several trains of railroad cars from Boston, Milford and Worcester had set down their every slaveholder is a kidnapper; every slave-hunter, crowded companies, and the numerous carriages from monster; every defender or apologist of slavery, the the surrounding towns had brought their large addition enemy of all mankind. to the number, the meeting was called to order, and the Where is our Declaration to be proclaimed ? Where following organization speedily agreed to. WILLIAM ever a human being is groaning in bondage! On al LLOYD GARRISON was elected President of the day. the gory plantations of our own land! Throughout FRANCIS JACKSON, of Boston, WILLIAM WHITING, of England, Scotland, Ireland! All over the broad con Concord, Erringham L. Capron, of Worcester, Mrs. tinent of Europe! To the utmost verge of Asia and DORA M. TAPT, of Framingham, CHARLES L. REMOND, Africa! Among all peoples, all religions, all tongues of Salem, John Pierront, of Medford, Charles F. When is it to be proclaimed? Now, at all times, and Fish, of Milford, and R. F. Wallout, of Boston, were freedom. All mankind are prepared for justice, all de-

Abby Kelley Foster, Ebenezer D. Draper, Lewis iel B. Spooner, were chosen the Finance Committee.

The platform had upon it several mottoes, 'Virginia,' decorated with the ribbons and insignia of triumph, liberty? and 'Redeem Massachusetts' hung with the crape of servitude, while above them were two white flags bor- faithfully applied to men and governments, withou dered with black, bearing the names of 'Nebraska' and 'Kansas.' The American flag hung above the platform, Union down, draped in black.

Mr. Garrison read appropriate passages of Scripture, and an anti-slavery hymn was sung by the whole assembly. Then Dr. Henry O. Stone, in a brief and appropriate speech, welcomed those present to the town, to that beautiful grove, and to the duties and high believer in the Declaration of '76? How many are al privileges of the cause they had espoused. He alluded to the mottoes and insignia on the platform, representing Massachusetts as chained to Virginia by links of cotton, and crouching under the slave whip of the lat- What has been the history of the anti-slavery struggle ter; and concluded by inviting all discontented with at the North for the last twenty-five years, but a histor the present position of affairs to stand on the anti-sla- of the personal defamation and ostracism of its advo very platform.

The Pregident of the day (Mr. Garrison) then ad dressed the vast assembly as follows :--

FRIENDS OF FREEDOM AND HUMANITY: The history of mankind is a record of the saddest mistakes, the wildest aberrations, the most melancholy inconsistencies, the bloodiest crimes,-mingled with much that is beautiful and good, honorable and just, wise and progressive. Whatever may be the inherent faculties and powers, the future elevation and development, the absolute or possible destiny of our race, whether in the lapse of ages here on earth, or in the sublime career of an immortal existence, (and to these no limit may be set, short of infinity itself,) still, a retrospect of the past, and an intelligent view of the present condition of the world demonstrate the universal prevalence of ignorance, superstition, misrule and oppression. I will not stop to inquire whether the scriptural and theological account of the origin of man is worthy of literal credence—that he was created pure and perfect by his Maker, but in an evil hour, yielding to temptation, fell into the abyss of total depravity, involving his posterity in one common ruin; or whether instead of being ' made a little lower than the angels he was made, (according to certain philosophical and has a God-given right to his freedom at any moment scientific deductions) a little higher than the brute, but with a nature susceptible of the largest growth, and has been slowly but steadily advancing in knowledge ern clergy? Vindicating slavery as a divine institution, and virtue. Enough that, from the earliest period and branding abolitionism as of the devil. What of assigned to the appearance of man upon earth, to the Southern press? Infernal in its spirit and lanhis brother, and distrustful of his God. Enough that, of the mob. six thousand years after the scriptural creation, and The result is, that, whether at the North or the South eighteen bundred years after the advent of Christ, of a straight-forward, manly, inflexible adherence to the the thousand millions of people occupying our globe, Declaration of Independence is attended with great per a vast majority are ground down to the dust; without sonal discomfort, loss of social position, political pro education or moral culture, destitute of necessary food, scription, and religious excommunication; to which is clothing and shelter; victimized to institutions, hie- superadded at the South, the infliction of lynch law, rarchies, governments, autocracies; ruled by rods of either by compelling the friend of impartial liberty to iron in the hands of tyrants and usurpers; low in in- seek safety in flight, or subjecting him to a coat of tellect, lower yet in morals; religiously besotted and and feathers, or thrusting him into prison, or hanging deceived; incapable of recognizing among themselves him summarily by the neck, or shooting him with a rea common brotherhood; divided and subdivided into volvernumberless hostile races, tribes, sects, parties and clans, I know not to what extent freedom of speech may be glorifying God neither in their bodies nor spirits, which indulged in England against the government, but I are his. Enough that no country is happy, no people know that no radical opponent of that government can are free; that no absolute, unchangeable, just and loving hope to maintain a good repution, or to thrive in busi-God is accepted or comprehended; that every estab- ness, or to reach political eminence, or to sustain's lished form of religion is not only hollow and worthless, Christian character, or to escape governmental persebut inimical to progress and reform; that every existing cution, if he be faithful to his convictions, efficient in government is essentially despotic in principle, hostile his actions, and indomitable in his purposes. I know to freedom of thought and speech, proscriptive of con- that even a limited monarchy is maintained at the ex science, reckless of the general welfare; that, as yet, pense of human rights, and is more than humanity car the condition of a true, manly life is persecution, ostracism, martyrdom, in some form or other, so that 'he to 'the king's evil,' preposterous in its pretensions, that departeth from evil maketh himself a prey.'

This only shows how much remains to be done for activity and effort,-not that there is no hope.

anniversary of American Independence. In what spirit? moral sense of mankind; is the most impious of shams tention exclusively to the fact, that, on the 4th of Ju- revolution in the United States; success to it in Eng ly, 1776, it was boldly declared to the world by our land; success to it in all lands; effected for the goo revolutionary sires, as 'self-evident truths, that all of all, by modes and methods conformable to justice men are created equal-that they are endowed by their and humanity, by such weapons as tyrants never ye Creator with certain inalienable rights-that among wielded! thanksgiving. This was the greatest political event in and high-handed usurpation, in the person of Louis the annals of time. It was the abolition of all caste, Napoleon ; the freedom of a soul-withering superstithe suppression of all aristocracy, the extinction of tion, in the person of Pope Pius Ninth; the freedom all despotism, the full and complete inauguration of a bloody despotism, in the person of Francis Joseph individual sovereignty as paramount to whatever in law the freedom of an iron autocracy, in the person of the or in government is detrimental to life or liberty. It Czar. No people are visible. I do not see a man, erec was not a declaration of equality of property, bodily and indomitable, from the Seine to the Black Sea, from strength or beauty, intellectual or moral development, Paris to Constantinople. I see tyrants who rule, and industrial or inventive powers, but equality of RIGHTS- the masses who submit. Not a free school, independent not of one race, but of all races. In it was included of the government, exists. Every press is in chains every human being-the most benighted as well as the Free speech is a luxury in which none dare to indulge most enlightened, the most degraded as well as the most. The bayonet is the symbol of order, and governmenta elevated, the most helpless as well as the most powerful. spies constitute the only popular audience. There may As the atmosphere was made for the lungs of all, the be a volcano beneath the surface, silently at work, and light of the sun for the eyes of all, the firm-set earth ere long destined to burst forth with terrific force ; but for the abode of all, so these rights were given to all, at present, the reign of tyranny is as absolute as alike sacred and in alienable. They constitute the char- fate, and the extinction of the people complete. This ter and shield, the crown and glory of human existence, tells the story of American influence upon the lib divested of which, it is folly to talk of human obli- erties of the world. We have proved recreant to our gations and duties-of immortality and eternal life.

The conservatives of our times, who, to-day, are making the most estentatious demonstrations of their vene- ing to extend the blessings of freedom, we have might ration for the Declaration for 1776, are filled with distress lly served the cause of tyranny throughout the world and horror at the thought of 'radicalism,' either in Church or State. Blind, selfish, besotted idolators of ed by their stripes. The bondage which can obtain no the past! If that Declaration is worthy of your homage, then you are committed in principle to the most radical political instrument in the world; by which out- of governmental solicitude. lawry is pronounced against every oppressive government, and therefore against every existing governmen on the face of the earth, for they are all oppressive In its denunciation of injustice and tyranny, in its vindication of human equality and freedom, that Declaration is not American, but universal-not geographical but world-wide. To that extent it is to be maintained in England, as against the throne and an hereditary aristocracy, and to the subversion of both; in France, as against its perfidious Emperor, and to the establish-

est signification; in Italy, as against the Pope spiritual and the Pope temporal, to his utter overthrow; in Autria and Russia, as against those twin-monsters of ab-solutism, Francis Joseph and the Czar, to their eternal dethronement; and in America, as against a blood-cemented Union and a slave-holding and slave-hunting government, to their utter annihilation. Yes, the Declaration of 1776 severs all chains, subverts all dynas ties, abrogates all unjust governments. Its practica enforcement will be the redemption of the world. Ev of the day arose from the heat of the weather, which way of its accomplishment, whether at home or abroad and if he prove false to it in the trial-hour, he is a apostate and traitor of the first rank. Judged by it

Hover, of Gloucester, Jonathan Burrum, of Lynn, ever uncompromisingly! Talk not of the unfitness of ASA CUTLER, of Connecticut, and Andrew T. Foss, of any people, or of any country, to be free! If des-New Hampshire, were chosen Vice Presidents. For potism has made them unfit for freedom, then freedom Secretaries, Samuel May, Jr., of Leicester, Wm. H. will make them unfit for despotism; therefore give them sire to be free. Shall tyrants talk of educating their victims to the point of subverting their own reign, or Ford, Mrs. Olds, (of Ohio,) Lucy Stone, and Nathan- of a bloody rebellion against it? Are they the friends or the enemies of the people? Shall slaveholders and slave-breeders determine the fitness of their slaves for

But where can our Declaration be proclaimed, and subjecting the enforcer of it to ridicule, odium, persecution, imprisonment, martyrdom, or lynch law? Be gin at home. How many really believe in its truthfulness and rationality here at the North? How many are prepared to denounce the hideous crime of slave holding as a sin against God? How many are avowed abolitionists? And what is an abolitionist but a sincera loss to discover reasons, and frame excuses, and mulagainst its impeachment by the friends of the slave cates, religiously, politically, socially? Have they not been ranked amongst the vilest of the vile, the mos dangerous members of the community, heretics and in fidels of the most malignant type, filled with the spirit of sedition and all unrighteousness? Have they no been 'in much patience, in afflictions, in necessities, in distresses, in stripes, in imprisonments, in tumults, in labors, in watchings, in fastings-as deceivers, and yet true; as unknown, and yet well known; as dying, and behold they live; as chastened, and not killed; as sorrowful, yet always rejoicing; as having nothing, and yet possessing all things'? What has been their treatment at the hands of the Northern church? Excision ejectment, malignant persecution, utter condemnatio How have they been characterised by the Northern cler gy? As disorganizers, schismatics, intent on pervert ing the word of God and subverting the church of Christ. In what manner have they been described by the Northern press? As those who ought to receive no toleration, anarchists, traitors, and the like! All this at the North, even to this day.

At the South, who can safely avow his belief in the inalienable rights of man, irrespective of complexional caste? What man dare openly tell the slave that he What of the Southern church? 'A cage of unclean birds, and the synagogue of Satan.' What of the South present hour, he has been groping in the dark, igno- guage toward all such as avow their hostility to elarant of his nature, careless of his destiny, at war with very, and eager to hand them over to the tender mercies

bear. I know that an hereditary aristocracy is next corrupting in its influences, extortionate in its claims,

and anti-republican in spirit and by position. I know mankind, -not that we ought to despair; what scope that the union of Church and State - an established rethere is for individual heroism, self-sacrifice, benevolent ligion-is what no people can tolerate, and be free; i the clearest evidence of a want of religious vitality; To-day, we are called to celebrate the seventy-eighth is a fraud upon the understanding and an insult to the with what purpose? to what end? Confining our at- and the most criminal of alliances. Success, then, t

own faith, fulse to our own standard, treacherous to the trust committed to our hands ; so that, instead of help-Our flag is red with the blood of our slaves, and markfoothold on European soil, is our ' peculiar institution." and its extension and perpetuity are the only subject

Since the war of the Revolution was declared, w have grown in population from three millions to twenty five millions. This is an unparalleled growth. But a Republic is not made by a teeming population, e Russia and China might claim to be Republics. Our territorial lines reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific But extent of territory is not the true criterion of national attainment. The land is filled with materia prosperity: we are better fed, better clad, better abelas against its perfidious Emperor, and to the establish-ment of 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity,' in their broad-general prosperity may exist with little virtue and small

love of liberty, the circumstances being adventitious, and the time of suffering only deferred, not transcended. The love of gain is our most striking characteristic. It is proverbial that 'the almighty dollar' is the to do. object of popular worship. We are proud of our ships, our commerce, our manufactures, and talk of our she went into captivity; her young children were dashed in pieces at the top of all the streets; and they cast HENRY THOREAU, of Concord, read portions of a race lots for her honorable men, and all her great men were bound in chains.' What constitutes a State?

Not high-raised battlement or labored mound,
Thick wall or moated gate:
Nor cities proud, with spires and turrets crowned.
Not hays and broad-armed ports, Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride; Where low-bred baseness wafts perfume to pride.

No: MEN, high-minded MEN,

With powers as far above dull brutes endued In forest, brake or den,
As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude;

Men who their duties know,
But know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain
Prevent the long-aimed blow,
And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain:

Alas! our greed is insatiable, our rapacity boundless our disregard of justice profligate to the last degree. We have degenerated in regard to our reverence for the higher law of God, for what is morally obligatory, for the ion of Chief Justice Blackstone. Hence, if the Const cause of liberty. Theoretically, the government is of the people, and for their good, but in fact, it is in the fugitive slaves, it has no binding force whatever; and hands of party demagogues, who cajole and flatter, entreat and threaten, lie and deceive, and who are themselves the tools and vassals of the Slave Power, ready to do its bidding, no matter what the crime or the peril may be. The forms of a republic are yet left to us, but corruption is general, and mal-administration the order of the day. Constitutional restraints are as cobwebs; the representatives are the betrayers of the peo ple ; the most high-handed acts of usurpation are sub mitted to with slavish servility; the revenues of the government are turned against popular liberty, and wielded to one end-the security of slave property and the acquisition of slave territory. The condition required of every man holding office under the government is a ready acquiescence in whatever the Slave Power may dictate. He must consent to have every feeling of humanity, every sentiment of justice, 'crushed out' of his heart, or for him there is neither place nor profit. The sentiments of Washington, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, adverse to slavery, are now branded as the wildest fallacies, and punished as the most dangerous heresies. On the floor of the American Senate, the Declaration of Independence has been scouted as a tissue of lies and absurdities !!! A proposition has also been presented to that body, to recall from the African coast our naval force, located there to suppress the piratical slave traffic, and as preliminary to the opening of that traffic as a part of the legitimate commerce of the United States! The boldest and most astounding plans are openly avowed for the unlimited annexation of foreign territory for slaveholding purposes. Cuba, Hayti, Mexico, South America, Brazil, the Sandwich Islands, &c. &c., all are designed for ultimate absorption by the Slave Power, which scorns the moral sentiment of the world, and defies the retribution of Heaven.

Such is our condition, such are our prospects, as a people, on the 4th of July, 1854 !

Mr. Garrison said he should now proceed to perform an action which would be the testimony of his own soul to all present, of the estimation in which he held the pro-slavery laws and deeds of the nation. Producing a copy of the Fugitive Slave Law, he set fire to it, and it burnt to ashes. Using an old and well-known phrase, he said, 'And let all the people say, Amen;' and a unanimous cheer and shout of 'Amen' burst from the vast audience. In like manner, Mr. Garrison burned the decision of Edward G. Loring in the case of Anthony Burns, and the late charge of Judge Benjamin R. Curtis to the United States Grand Jury in reference to the 'treasonable' assault upon the Court House for the rescue of the fugitive - the multitude ratifying the fiery immolation with shouts of applause. Then holding up the U. S. Constitution, he branded it as the source and parent of all the other atrocities,a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell,'and consumed it to ashes on the spot, exclaiming, 'So perish all compromises with tyranny! 'And let all the people say, Amen ! A tremendous shout of 'Amen !' went up to heaven in ratification of the deed, mingled with a few hisses and wrathful exclamations from some who were evidently in a rowdyish state of mind, but

who were at once cowed by the popular feeling. CHARLES L. REMOND, in an eloquent outburst of feeling, defended Mr. Garrison's act, in burning the United States Constitution, declaring that he did so in the unanimously applauded.

merited rebuke of the rowdyish spirit manifested by a to stand as a body-guard around her. It is time that few individuals, taking for his text the treatment he the alarm-bell was rung through the Northern States, had recently received in Boston, he having been thrown and that the holy resolution was solemnly, universally into jail as a participator in the attempted rescue of adopted, that, cost what it may, no fugitive from sla-Burns. He gave any thing but a favorable represent- very should ever go back from Northern soil. But you ation of Mayor Smith and some of the police officers; may say a civil war must be the result of such a course. and concluded with pledging himself anew, and in the Yes, it would be; and if we cannot do our duty to the strongest manner, to the cause of liberty,—to the anti-oppressed millions of our country and the world withslavery cause. His remarks elicited frequent bursts of out war, let it come, both servile and civil: for I now applause, and were highly effective.

After singing another hymn, the company separated for an hour for refreshment and social recreation, at an incomparably less evil than permanent slavery. the expiration of which time they re-assembled, in lar-

'Souls of the patriot dead, On Bunker's height who bled,' &c.

Mr. A. D. Coxway, a native of Virginia, and now a credit or honor for it from Southern men; they were credly and solemnly bound to choose. War, temporary now hated by the South, and were regarded as fit only war, rather than interminable slavery ! to catch their slaves and do their bidding. He regarded the Southern mind as diseased, as insane on the subwhite men owned slaves; now he had come where white and if you were not slaves here, there would be no elavery there. Mr. C's words were evidently from the depths of a soul very strongly stirred. It was a plain remarks were warmly responded to.

SOJOURNER TRUTH (so called, once a slave in the State of New York,) made one of her characteristic speeches, speaking out of her former experience of slavery, and in a manner to command the regard and undivided attention of the great audience. For shrewd-

WENDELL PHILLIPS next came forward, and in a speech, the whole of which will be given to our readers. pointed out what the friends of freedom need now

STEPHEN S. FOSTER followed, for the purpose of in our commerce, our manufactures, and talk of our dicating more clearly the way in which the work, laid manifest destiny to annex, conquer or crush whatever out by Mr. Phillips, is to be done. There are, he said, stands in our way to universal empire. But to this two parties in this country, and but two. One is on nation, the language of the prophet is strictly and fear- Slavery's side, the other on the side of Liberty; and fully applicable :- The pride of thine heart hath det be time is come, when men should either put of ceived thee, thou whose habitation is high; that saith thorough anti-slavery interpretation upon the Constituin thine heart, Who shall bring me down to the ground? tion, and practically carry out that interpretation, or Though thou exalt thyself as the eagle, and though take a stand with us outside of the Constitution. For thou set thy nest among the stars, thence will I bring this reason, he felt it to be his duty, more than ever be thee down, saith the Lord. For thy violence against fore, to warn all against the Free Soil party, because it the down, shame shall cover thee, and thou does neither of these things; but, on the contrary, adshalt be cut off for ever. \* \* Art thou better than populous No, that was situate among the rivers, yet swears to support it, nevertheless. He called on that had the waters round about it, whose rampart was the friends of liberty every where to resist the Fugitive the sea, and her wall was from the sea? Ethiopia and Slave Law, each one with such weapons as he thought Egypt were her strength, and it was infinite; Put and right and proper; and to nullify that law, not only Lubim were her helpers. Yet was she carried away, over United States laws, but over the laws of Massa chusetts also.

and ably written address, the whole of which will be published in the LIBERATOR.

LUCY STONE spoke earnestly, yet sadly, of the inhu manity and low state of morals prevalent among the people, particularly instancing the low and vulgar manners of a large class of our young men. She asserted and showed the necessity of active laborers, to arouse the slumbering soul of the nation, in order to make the nation fit to carry forward the great cause of Liberty. She held her great audience in almost breathless silence through the whole of her address.

Rev. John Pienront, having been repeatedly called for, spoke of the deeply corrupting influence which slavery has had on the moral and religious sense of the people. Slavery has made us, said he, a nation of a theists. He asserted the duty of all men to disregard and disobey all human laws not in harmony with th great and eternal law of God; arguing that this i good human law also, and in accordance with the opin tution of the United States does require the giving up of our oath to support the Constitution imposes no obliga tion to return a fugitive slave, or to assist in or counte nance such an act. It was wrong, he admitted, 'to swear unto a sin, but greater sin to keep the sinful oath.' Mr. Pierpont was heard with much attention and received frequent applause.

Mr. Garrison followed in a few brief remarks on th pro-slavery designs and features of the Constitution rendering it a polluted and blood-stained instrument and the oath of allegiance to which in the highest de gree immoral. The moral nullification of its compro nises is nothing short of the dissolution of the Union. The audience then united in singing the song, Le all be free.

The health, long life and happiness of PARKER PILLS-BURY ;- with our best wishes for his safe return home and his renewed ability to labor for the anti-slavery cause.' This sentiment was received with great favor, and responded to most unanimously. After which, the meeting adjourned, and the great assembly dispersed

Dr. Henry O. Stone proposed, as a closing sentiment

The occasion was one long to be remembered, and the testimonies there borne against slavery such as cannot fail to produce a deep and lasting effect. It was a day well-spent.

### PEELINGS OF A WOMAN.

How extensive and profound is the impression tha has every where been made by the official kidnapping of Anthony Burns in Boston, and removal at the point o the bayonet, is forcibly illustrated by the following extract of a letter from one who, long since retired from public conspicuity, once occupied a distinguished place in the anti-slavery struggle, namely, ANGELINA GRIMEE WELD, wife of THEODORE D. WELD, and daughter of the late Hon. THOMAS S. GRIMKE, of Charleston, South Carolina. Writing to an esteemed friend in Brookline, Mass., she says :-

But, dear brother, how utterly insignificant do all our personal affairs seem to be, when compared with the mighty interests which are at stake, and the great crisis which seems to be inevitably approaching our country and the world !

The passage of the Nebraska Bill, though expected, nevertheless falls heavily upon every heart which beats North as no other slave enactment ever did before. The scales at last have fallen from the blind eyes of thousands, who could not be reached by anything that abolitionists have said about the over-reaching and grasping cupidity of slavery.

The arrest of fugitives is the natural result of such a triumph in Congress; and although the shelding of human blood is utterly abhorrent to my mind, as barbarous and unchristian, yet the tame surrender of a helpless victim up to the fate of the slave is far more abhorrent; as slavery is equally, if not more, abhorrent to Christianity, than murder. In this case, it seems as though we are compelled to choose between two evils. and all that we can do is to take the least, and baptize liberty in blood, if it must be so. I confess that I would rather see twenty men killed than one poor fugitive returned into bondage : and I bless God that there were PARKER and a PHILLIPS in Boston, fearless enough to utter the sedition they did in Fancuil Hall. Oh! that there were in every Northern city men as true, as bold name of three million slaves, with whom he was iden- as they were; and I sincerely hope that the arrest of tified by complexion. Mr. R. was loudly and almost every fugitive may be contested even unto blood. Not JOHN C. CLUER administered a scorching and wellanother slave should ever be surrendered. Liberty has entirely despair of the triumph of Justice and Humanity without the shedding of blood. A temporary war is

ger numbers than in the morning, and commenced with I may bestow upon the ruffian, if need be; but to sur-To surrender my own life to brute force is a bount singing Mr. Pierpont's hymn, which, by request, was render the flying fugitive, who confides to my hands that liberty which is dearer than life, is cowardly treachery to the trust he reposes in me; and I thereby prove myself unworthy of his confidence as a man and a broth-

er. Do I amaze you by such a declaration of war member of the Can bridge Divinity School, made a very against the principles of peace? I amaze myself; for earnest and effective speech. He began with expressing I have clung to them with the greatest admiration and his great satisfaction at being on a free platform, where love; but it is so clear to my mind that we are now he could utter his whole soul, as he could not do in called upon to choose between slavery and war, and that Virginia. He reproved the subserviency and coldness the one is as much worse an evil than the other, that achusetts; he assured them they received no have no hesitation as to which of them I am most sa-

We talk about the desperate struggle which is befo Europe; but, oh ! is there not as desperate and bloody ject of slavery. He said be had been brought up where a struggle before us? Is the Slavery of America better than the Serfdom of Europe? Is the Autocrat of Rusmen were slaves. And, said he, it is because you are six any more bent upon the murder of Liberty in the slaves that you are thus scorned and trampled upon; East, than the Slaveholder is in the West? Can emancipation be effected here at any less price than it will cost there? Surely not! For the spirit of despotism is the same every where, whether it be in Austria or Carolina and truthful witness against Massachusetts, but given It is the same Great Beast, diverse from all others, which with a kind manner and in a courteous spirit. His treads down the poor and helpless, in every nation under heaven, and grinds them to powder. A Beast, indeed too low in human development to be reached by the melting rays of truth and love.

It is indeed gratifying to find that civilization has a far progressed as to refuse to issue Letters of Marque but humanity has been so long and so grievously out ness, good sense, and genuine soul-eloquence, it is sel-dom that a speech is made to excel it. great battle for the Right.'

NEW PUBLICATIONS

RELATION OF THE NORTH TO SLATERY, A 16 preached in the Federal Street Meeting Base Boston, on Sunday, June 11, 1854. By Eman nett, Minister of the Federal Street Society. Bu Crosby, Nichols & Co. 1854. That ' the world moves '-that the tide of anding

That 'the worm and the string and red are yery feeling and sentiment is rising and red at very feeling and sentiment of has arrived when ea all directions—time the the most rimid and conservative occupants of the terminal and the most rimid and conservative occupants of the terminal and the most rimid and conservative occupants of the terminal and the most rimid and conservative occupants of the terminal and the te the most timin and country in the point, at least in New England, feel that something as oit, at least in tree one extent adverse to the year slavery, or they will no longer be tolerated. exceedingly palpable by the appearance, in print, Gannett, of this city. No clergyman has more so Gannett, of this crown and anti-slavery agitation, or one ished more bitter and uncharitable feelings by those who have so long borne the heat and barin the day in the struggle for emancipation, than the Even since the passage of the Fugitive Stare large 1850, he has been charged with declaring the, a good citizen, he would turn from his door the have good citizen, ne would the charge is not gressly fugitive; and we presume the charge is not gressly As the successor of the lamented William Line CHANNING, his acceptance by the 'worshippen' the Federal Street Society indicated either as true dinary fondness for paradox, or the loss of all pare

We should be disposed to let the past lie berief oblivion, if we could see any sign of a real charge mind, on his part, and a hearty abhorrence of the is of enslaving any of the human race, however depois or helpless. But his discourse, now before us, is as ally as ' crooked as a Virginia fence,' and seems him been delivered with a special design to illustrate, a ig own case, the truth of the text selected by his the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is to

Dr. Gannett first attempts to excite the most chies ble feelings towards those who are slaveholders. Is though they ' frame a vindication of ownership DE MAN BEINGS from texts gathered out of the Bake's will not only be slow to charge them with with it but he 'dare not do it.' He says 'there are those of masters at the South, who believe slavery to be logical deduction from sure premises, and a far his ence from Christian truths.' He says, again, make the fact of slaveholding conclusive proof spar a man's character, shows a disregard of one dia plainest lessons taught by human history.' Asitaother proof were needed !-as if slaveholding were as well-defined an act as highway robbery or pingas if any other issue were made with the slavehold than that he is willing to remain and be recognized such !- as if he can honestly, in one breath, delay to be a self-evident truth, that all men are enderelle their Creator with an inalienable right to libert, m in the next breath just as honestly proclaim slarge be ' a fair inference from Christian truths !-- as ! fa all-loving Father had not given to every rational bear an instinctive abhorrence of oppression, and so in to condemn him, whenever he attempts to come another !

Dr. Gannett thinks it is justifiable to propounce to slave-dealer, who traffics in his fellow-beings for to sake of gain, or who treats them with a cruelly win he would not exercise towards a brute, (how very hig the moral discrimination !) 'a bad man ; for passing or avarice is his acknowledged motive.' But if his sh ject be not selfish, and if he treats his fellow-beings tenderly as he should brutes, he may pursue his trig in their bodies and souls without criminality. If the erwise, why these qualifications?

How is it to be ascertained, in the case of the are trader, any more than in that of the slaveholder, rich er he is actuated by selfish considerations? him trading right, under any circumstances? Nathis eign slave-trade, for that is piracy by the hit's land, without any inquiry into motives or pure Is the domestic traffic less nefarious? No. The put selfishness is in the act itself-in buying, selling an sessing slaves. No man was created a slave; it is sin to make him a slave; it is also a sin to held had such. No man, however virtuous or well-dispose. allowed to hold a slave in any part of New English Whoever attempts to do so, will be sent to the penn tiary. If there are to be no exceptions here, why at the South?

Dr. G. objects to 'Ur c'e Tom's Cabin,' on the pun as, the exact truth is, in that remarkable work in best possible view of the slave system is taken. It says that, 'in many families, the slaves are trus with uniform kindness'-yes, as staves, but nt : rational and accountable beings. So are curle ut swine often well-treated. Is the right of ownership : either case, a question of treatment? As if unc oblivious to his own plea, Dr. G. on the next leaf state that, a year ago, he had an opportunity to behold is very at the South, under 'its very best aspec's,' mil returned home with a persuasion that it is a grieve wrong, utterly indefensible and unjustifiable with should be regarded by us with abhorrence.' That the other side of his zig-zag fence. Then, taking another lurch, he says, 'It does not follow that imp ate emancipation, in the sense of absolute freedom in the millions now held in bondage, is the daty of the South,' but only an 'immediate adoption of measure for the final (1) liberation [ half-way between art and never'] of every man, woman and child, now it garded as transferable property.' What a moral test er, what a religious guide, is this !

Dr. Gannett proceeds to enlighten us how 'we my signify our repugnance to slavery, without the break of any obligation that rests on us as Christians or the zens. Pour ways are open.

' First, we may maintain an inflexible determinate to be drawn into no further support or counterance this institution, direct or indirect, than we are aired OBLIGED (!) to render. Not a hair's breadth lepts the necessities of the case (!) should we allow ourself to go, under whatever inducement. While we edier to the terms which our fathers made, ' &c. That is," will guard and uphold slavery where it now exist is the States, but not an inch beyond !

Secondly, we may take all constitutional and lark methods for securing an abrogation of those enactment and of those provisions of the fundamental law, which offend our moral convictions,' As if, by our allegand to God, we are not in duty bound to trample set enactments and provisions under our feet, individually and collectively, at once and for ever!

'Thirdly, we may oppose every attempt of the Sort o extend the institution beyond its present limits' Its present limits! What! simply a geographical et-science! A morality, a humanity, bounded by 26 isgrees 30 minutes North latitude !

\* Fourthly, we may proceed to rescue car own sal from being trampled by those whose attempts to rechiz their fugitive servants are conducted in a manner is wound our sensibilities and provoke our passions. Dr. G. says ' the North would acquiesce in the legal tability of a claim seldom enforced, [oh! oh!] but if the slave-hunters come offensively often, Northern fish and blood will not stand it any longer! Now and then they may carry off a victim, and we will make no feet about it; but if their forays become too frequent, 'he alternative will then present itself, whether we will be come ready participants in upholding a system which we abhor, or will seek a dissolution of the bond which holds us and the South together.' Stand from under Of what value would a million of such discourse M to the cause of the oppressed? Destitute of all coasts ency, coherency, moral principle and maniy character, it can exert no beneficial influence, but only tend to be

wilder the unreflecting, and to mislead the inquiring O, Dr. Gannett, 'if the light that is in thee be dark ness, how great is that darkness! Our readers shall have some specimens of this Dis-

course in another number.

GOD GREATER THAN MAN. A Sermon preached June 11, after the Rendition of Anthony Burns, by Joenna Young, Minister of the First Congregational Church. Barlington, Vt. Burlington: Published by Samuel B. Nichols. 1854.

. This is a Sermon worthy of the crisis, and of the fre spirit of the Green Mountains. Judge of its quality by the following extracts. Mr. Young was present at the scene he describes. He says of the anniversary

I remember only one scene. I have knowledge of only one subject. Such a week I never knew before. New England never knew—our country never have. Sad and heart-sick. I have come back, or knew. Sad and heart-sick. I have come back, er knew. Sau what I have witnessed—the paper not to tell you what have witnessed -- the paper have attempted to describe the scene, but it canno have attempted to describe the scene, but it canno be described—the downcast look, the heavy heart the pale face, the sad tone, the ominous shake of the pale face, the sad tone, the ominous shake of the head, the thoughts and feelings that would not the head, the thoughts and teerings that would not let men sleep—oh, it was a dark week!—but I have come back to fulfil a vow I then and there laid upon my soul, to plead the cause of the slave the cause of human rights and liberty, with renewld seal: to give whatever talent God has bestowed agon me, and whatever of influence I am permitted to exert, to the agitation and discussion of this evil, wrong, crime against man, sin against God-American Slavery: until by its abolition, or, God-American States, by the dissolution of the Union-a separation between the North and the South-there he some part of this western continent worthy to be called the ' home of the brave, the worthy to be called the home of the brave, the land of the free —one free and independent people, whose religion is the gospel of Christ, not rend and presched to suit the appressor, and whose God is the Father, not of a portion, but of the whole human

Prethren, our religion is vain, and our worship here but solemn mockery, the first moment we de-part but a hair's breadth from the great principle, that we ought to obey God rather than man, and that we ought to be obligatory upon as, by whomsever passed, or howsever enforced, if it come in condict with the commands of Heaven.—
Nay, the obligation is to disobey such a law; to disclaim it. It may cost you your reputation, your friends, your property; it may cost you your fife; but no consideration, either of gain or of loss, no false hope of good results, no base fear of evil cons quences affects in the least the morality of the course you may pursue. Duty remains sol-emn, stern, unalterable. No earthly power can supersede the authority of conscience; no human statute can annul the law of God. Men may blaspheme, if they will, and scout the idea as they please, but there is a Power superior to Congress a Law higher than any human constitution. the sky above us is higher than the cupola of the State House and the dome of the Capitol, and reaches farther than the boundaries of the nation, so God's government is higher than man's government, and the Divine law broader than human

As a general proposition, no sane man would As a general proposition, no sane man would ever think of denying, that he is, not only politi-cally, but morally and religiously bound to obey the laws under which he lives. It is plain, how-ever, that the duty of civil obedience is not, cannot be absolute and unconditional. If that national calamity do occur, that a godless nation so far plots its own destruction as to pass a law which is a gross and daring violation of the moral law of God, sulversive of Right, Truth, and Justice,-Duty, Patriotism, Morality, Religion, all bid us to isclaim, to disobey the wicked statute. Before the tribunal, then, of God and of man, I

arraign the Fugitive Slave Law, as wicked and infamous-a dark deed of sin-an act of tyranny. And this is the law, merciless, and unrighteous and bloody, whose crushing weight a great and proud nation has just laid on the back of one poor black man, literally enforcing it at the point of the bayonet, the mouth of the cannon, and at an expense-for the money argument always tells-of more than \$50,000 !

What then remains to be done? We have the allot-box. Well, brethren, if you have faith in all not you have faith in ballot-box. that, use your right of suffrage as men; responsi that, use your right of sulfrage as men; responsi-ble, firstly, to your God, and secondly, to your country. But for one, Ltell you frankly, and sad-ly. I have lost all faith in political action, until that party rises which shall take God for its lead-er, the Gospel of Christ for, its platform, and adopts for its resolutions, as embodying its principles of action, the two great commandments:
Thou shalt love the Lord, thy God, with all thy
heart, and thy Neighbor as thyself.
The disease of which this nation is dying, the

canker that is eating at its vitals, is Constitutional Idolatry. The exaggerated sacredness of the American Constitution, as an instrument whose wisdom is never, in any respect, to be called in question; whose entire and absolute perfection is never to be doubted, (albeit allowing of Slavery as it does.) has done more to cloud the moral perceptions of this people, to debauch the conscimen, that can be told. To it-to the Constitution, by man made, and by man expounded-we are told we must look for the highest rule of action : not to the God-made Conscience, as enlightened and purified by the Gospel of Christ. We are told that there is no law higher than the Constitution ; no authority more reliable and imperative!

RECORDS OF THE BUBBLETON PARISH; or, Papers from the Experience of an American minister. With Illustrations by Billings. Boston: A. Tompkins and B. B. Muzzey & Co. 1854.

This work is destined to have a run. Though we have not yet found time to complete its perusal, we have read enough of it to be satisfied that it has rare merits. Since the Vicar of Wakefield, by Goldsmith, we doubt if any thing has been published, respecting clerical experience and vicissitude, more humorous, o more graphic. We do not know, and have heard no surmise, who is the author of it; but he has genius and good temper, wit and philosophy in his composition. We may speak of it again. The following is the auther's dedication :-

'To the Independent Christian Pastor, who maintains the integrity of his office, amid the allurements of friendship and the threatenings of enmity; proclaimingthe will of God with fearless buth and un purity; trusting in the power of truth and the recom-pense of virtue; these "Records of Ministerial Vicissi-tudes in the celebrated Parish of Bubbleton," are very respectfully dedicated."

THE CRISIS OF FREEDOM. A Sermon, preached at the Free Church, in Lynn, on Sunday, June 11, 1854, by SANUEL JOHNSON. Published by request of the Society. Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co., 111 Washington street, 1854.

Mr. Johnson is a man of rare modesty, fine intellectual culture, and great moral courage-far in advance of his age, and nobly faithful to his highest convictions of duty. He has here given to the public a sermon, growing out of the rendition of Anthony Burns, which has had no superior, connected with the melancholy event, in point of ability, thoroughness, of principle, or anti-slavery feeling. We should like to print it entire in our columns, but can only find room for some extracts in another number.

THE CLASSIC GLEE BOOK; being a Selection of Stand ard Glees, Madrigals, &c., from the works of Callcot Horsley, Webbe, Stafford Smith, Attwood, Danby and other celebrated Composers, Ancient and Modern Boston : Published by Oliver Ditson.

## PERSONAL INTEGRITY AND HONOR.

In the commercial crisis of 1836, an abolitionist the most radical and thorough kind, and well-known t you, was forced to compromise with his creditors; since which, by change of fortune, he has become possessed of some property, and, having been one of his forme creditors, I have received, on account of this compre misel debt, and for which I had no legal claim, the sum of fifty dollars. This sum, I wish the widow o JAMES W. WALKER to receive, and will hand the amoun to Mr. Walcutt. Yours,

AN ABOLITIONIST. Boston, July 5, 1854.

This is honorable to both parties. A debt no legally binding has been paid, and the amount by the receiver appropriated to the aid of the family of one who fell a martyr to his labors in the cause of the slave.

It would be strange indeed, if the wisest of our countrymen did not at times entertain some misgivings in these days of national doubt and anxiety, concerning the future of our Republic. The world's past history is full of warning records, that seem to counsel us not to be over-hopeful of our experiment at self-government nor does the present aspect of affairs in this nation less impressively teach us that we are not too great, too

wise, or too powerful to fall. God decrees no 'finalities,' in his ever-progressiv and ever-unfolding plans of providence. Human governments may impiously set boundaries to thought, to will, to action, and the appointed rulers, ' dressed in a little brief authority,' may, in the pride of power, say to the citizen, 'Back, presumptuous! nor dare to question the wisdom and justice of our enactments! There is no mandate higher than to do what we command! Ours is the Medo-Persian law, and changes not!' But presently, 'God lets loose a great thinker in the world '-may be an army of them. Nothing is gafe now, no matter how ancient, no matter how rever ed in the eyes of majorities. It is enough for the reformer to know that 'their evil is not good.' He at tacks prevailing errors. Times and customs are changed Laws once thought to be good and wholesome-at least, tolerable-become worthless, perhaps odious, and that law-suspending the civil and making the military are swept away. Men in political and religious parties look for their Baltimore Platforms and Westminster Catechisms, and they find them sick beyond recovery, or be more holy than those who made them, are found to be slips of paper merely, on which are inscribed certain cant phrases, which mean every thing or nothing, according to the whim of those whom the 'dear people' have placed in power. Such is the force of educational bias, that it is only after a long time that the 'dear people' begin to realize the fact, that the cause must provide the means. Such a law, with its unprecedent of creating another and better of the same sort.

At this moment, the terror of old people, and of this insult. vicious people,' says Emerson, in his admirable Essay Look at the absurdity. A people, in the exercise on Young America, ' is lest the Union of these States their sovereign right and power, abolish and forbid hube destroyed: as if the Union had any other real basis man slavery within their jurisdiction; and then suffer than the good pleasure of a majority of the people to be themselves to be made the unwilling and degraded inunited. But the wise and just man will always feel struments, in violation of every principle of humanity that he stands on his own feet; that he imparts strength and their own deliberate sovereign act, to assist in ar to the State, not receives strength from it; and that if resting and sending into slavery a man as clearly entiall went down, he and such as he would quite easily tled to freedom as any citizen of Massachusetts! Lib. combine in a new and better Constitution. Every erty herself may well blush and attempt in vain to hide great and honorable community, has consisted of great the shame which attaches to those who profess to be and formidable individuals, who, like the Roman or the her friends, advocates and defenders. Spartan, lent his own spirit to the State, and made it Such acts are to be done, not only only on the soil of

calamities, reflect on these things. Then let them turn man edict of the Slave Power. to the Deparation of Independence-a thing that has If Massachusetts had the right and the power to about will discover that the exciting causes of the American ous Slave Power of the Southern States. Revolution of 1776 were, in their most important bearing, precisely such as are in full operation in this year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and fifty-four. For, what was the most important hearing of the acts

of Great Britain, if it was not to crush out liberty? The preamble of our National Constitution, in harmony, thus far, with the Declaration, proclaims its obbut this nation has set itself about establishing injusto the detriment of the nation at large ;- and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity '; but the nation abolishes freedom where it did exist, decrees to slavery a territory larger in extent than the original thirteen States, and vieing in vastitude with all the existing free States! And now sits our nation at the Capitol, looking with lustful eyes on Cuba. What next?

Reader ! you have had your lesson, and now, what is your conclusion? 'Is it lawful to give tribute unto stitutional to deprive even a colored person, when Cresar, or not? E. C.

#### WORCESTER COUNTY, SOUTH DIVISION, A. S. SOCIETY.

Saturday, the 24th inst.

the Convention adjourned, to meet at 74 o'clock.

shall remain on which the colored man can stand and Bill come up to this just and righteous principle?

Davis.

declare the acceptable year of the Lord."

moral sentiment, which melt the hardest heart to pity modes, if either, will the free States approve? and to tears. As we pass down the broad vista of the The sovereign power of Massachusetts has abolished be heard, and the last bondman shall join in the uni- ty, and by the Fugitive Slave Law, commands the sov-

feeling that nothing like justice could be done to the but commands her civil and military power to assist in speakers. Suffice it to say, that the addresses, both of the inhuman work of sending back into slavery a man, and worthy the cause they have espoused.

meeting at Barre, at the call of its officers.

D. M. ALLEN, Secretary.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER for July is received. Contents :- 1. The Apocalyptic Doctrine of the Last the people of this Commonwealth are ready to maintain Things, by Rev. Wm. R. Alger, 2. Silvio Pellico, by the principle of freedom which was established in 1780, Henry T. Tuckerman, Esq ; 3. Ministrant, by S. E. and by so doing prevent, hereafter, all conflict between Litchfield; 4. Rev. Joseph Badger and the Christian the sovereign power of the State and the inhuman Fu Connection, by Rev. Edmund H. Scars; 5. Old Age, by gitive Slave Law. The Nebraska Bill is an insult to Rev. Dr. Frothingham; 6. Fisher Ames, by Rev. Dr. the free States, and furnishes an additional illustration Lamson; 7. The Scientific Criticism of the New Tests- of the injustice of the South towards Mr. Webster, and ment, by Rev. O. B. Frothingham; 8. On the mean-justly leaves the rendition of slaves to those States, and ing of a passage in Justin Martyr, by Rev. George F. those only, who have not already abolished the institu Simmons and Rev. J. H. Morrison; Notices of recent tion of negro slavery within the jurisdiction of their publications; Intelligence. Crosby, Nichols & Co. are State sovereignty. Humanity demands and justifier

# OP PUGITIVES PROM THE PREE STATES.

The Law has been 'vindicated'-the 'supremacy of the Law has been maintained- a glorious day for Boston !' are the general exclamations of the pro-slavery press in Boston. The conductors of those presses seem to forget their fathers, and condemn the noble spirit of liberty which enabled them to assert and maintain the freedom of their country and the liberty of its citizens. The fathers of our Revolution established the broad, fundamental principle, that "all men are born free and equal, and possess the 'inalienable right' of defending their lives and enjoying their liberty. Why should the Boston presses repudiate the doctrines of our fathers? It is not done in obedience to the dictates of their consciences and their judgment, and their sense of right and wrong, but in the spirit of degrading subserviency to the Southern slave States-the tyrannical Slave Power of the country.

The Post, Courier, Journal and Advertiser admi that the Fugitive Slave Law is unnecessarily severe and inhuman, and altogether repugnant to the feelings and sentiments of the Northern States; and yet they 're joice to see that law enforced in Boston at the point of the bayonet '-subjecting the citizens of Boston to marpower the supreme dictator in our business and socia ovements, denying to the citizens even the use of the sidewalks. Will those presses, or can they, defend and dead past resurrection. Constitutions, once believed to justify that recent military outrage upon our civil rights? Can the Mayor delegate power which he does not possess? A law that cannot be enforced without such an exhibition of brute force, and trampling under foot the civil authority and all our civil rights, cannot be either a wise, humane, or constitutional law. If must be enforced, let the government that enacted i be superior to the effect—the maker greater than the ed penalties, aimed at every citizen of Massachusette thing made. They are slow to discern that the creation who may refuse to become a slave-catcher, is an unproof one good thing does in no wise repeal the possibility voked insult to the sovereign power of this State, which abolished slavery in 1780. Every free State must feel

Massachusetts, which drank the first blood that was Let these whose education and habits of thought induce them to believe the American Union a thing so soldiers are 'commanded' to use their brute force in sacred that its dissolution would be the greatest of all carrying out, to its legitimate consummation, the inhu-

not quite escaped the memory of our times-and see ish slavery in 1780, where is the power that can be what its endorsers thought of human governments; rightfully exercised, which can 'command' her to aid what they held to be the 'right' and 'duty' of the and assist in establishing and perpetuating the same citizen, when the government under which he lives be- accursed institution '? No where, no where, but it comes subversive of certain ends. Now, their lesson is the surrender of her own judgment and principles, and more than half learned; for if they will read on, they in hem liating submission to the dictatorial and perfidi-The deep, unutterable sentiment of Massachusetts i

against the unjust and abominable Fugitive Slave Law. That Law is the whip in the hand of the Slave Power, to be used in subjecting the free States to obelience and submission to its base and unholy purposes. While we abstain from all open and unlawful opposition to its enforcement, we regard it the right and duty of every ject to be, among other things, 'to establish justice'; man to withhold all aid in its execution. Pass over the but this nation has set itself about establishing injus-tice; for what is the Fugitive Slave Law, so called, but look at the main issue, involving the personal freedom one of the very worst forms of it?—'to promote the of a man, a woman, or a child, who has committed no general welfare'; but our government is turned into an engine for promoting local and transient interests, est living; claimed by a man whose avarice or passion demands the person or the earnings of the fugitive, carried before a 'Commissioner,' whose integrity or inde pendence may be influenced by the promise of five dollars if he decides in favor of humanity and right, an TEN dollars if he sends a fellow-citizen into perpetual slavery, in violation of his conscience, if it be not al ready seared as with a hot iron-can it be the right, can it be the duty of any man to volunteer his services in executing such a law, and can it be regarded as conplaced in such circumstances, of the great and sacred right of trial by jury? If the institution of Southern slavery demands these sacrifices, if such enormities are to be tolerated in order to sustain it, then, we say, let Agreeably to the call of its officers, the above-named them be made where the institution belongs, and let the Society convened at the Town Hall in Fitchburg, on institution, with all its concomitant evils, be kept within its present jurisdictional limits. The free States The usual Committees on Business and Finance were have forbidden or abolished slavery within their limits, appointed, and brief addresses made by Dr. Robinson, and why should they be harassed, insulted, or even sub-Lucy Stone, Rev. Mr. Babcock and others, after which jected to the disgrace and expense of protecting or defending it, in any way, out of its own degraded local EVENING SESSION. Resolutions were reported by the limits? The laws for the protection of slavery should Business Committee, and supported, in a brief, but able have no force here, because there is no slavery here to and pertinent speech, by Rev. Mr. Babcock, of Lunen- protect. If the South cannot take care of its \* peculiar institution' without our help, then, we say, let it be Lucy Stone then came forward, and in a clear, logi- abolished. When we cannot maintain our institutions cal and incontrovertible manner, showed the purpose of freedom without calling on or insulting the South, and design of the Slave Power to so control the govern- we will surrender or abolish them. Honesty binds both ment of the nation, that not a single inch of territory parties, or neither. Does the passage of the Nebraska

say, 'I am free.' Miss Stone spoke nearly an hour and In conclusion, let me ask every man to remember a half, in her own inimitable style, carrying conviction that in 1788, the Constitution was adopted, and the to the consciences of all, that either Liberty or Slavery North, or free States, reluctantly consented to the furmust soon reign triumphant in the councils of the na- ther continuance of the slave trade for twenty years; after that time, it was made and treated as piracy. At half-past nine o'clock, the Convention adjourned, Let it be also remembered, that Massachusetts abolished to meet on the morrow at the church of Rev. Einathan slavery in 1780. This was, and still is, an act of the sovereign people of the State. Now, if I am detected SUNDAY. At the usual hours of gervice on the Sabbath, the Society assembled, and listened with interest and profit to two able and eloquent discourses in Southern planter, where his moral and physical condibehalf of the poor and oppressed, from Rev. Daniel Foster. It was indeed felt that the Spirit of the Lord was upon the speaker, because He had sent him to preach the Gospel to the poor, to 'proclaim deliverance to the captive, to set at liberty them that are bound, and to American-born colored man, with a cultivated mind and refined manners, who has run away from slavery leclare the acceptable year of the Lord.'

In the evening, the spacious Town Hall was filled into a land of freedom, and force him back into bondto overflowing, to listen again to the wrongs and out- age? Which of the two modes of kidnapping- slaverages suffered by the poor slave, as his woes and indignities should be described by Lucy Stone. For more in connection with the effect upon the party kidnapped, than an hour, the speaker held the vast assembly en- deserves, and will ere long receive, the universal exetranced by the power of her eloquence and high-toned crations of mankind? We ask again, which of the two

future, the truth uttered on this occasion shall be felt and forbidden slavery within her jurisdiction. The more and more, until the clanking fetters shall cease to Southern States virtually nullify that act of sovereignereign power of Massachusetts not only to permit the I have attempted no report of the speeches delivered, kidnapping of American-born citizens on her own soil, Mr. Foster and Miss Stone, were worthy their authors, who, by her organic and statute laws, is recognized and declared to be a freeman! Is there not an irreconcils-The Society adjourned, to hold its next quarterly ble conflict between the sovereignty of this State, in abolishing slavery, and the Fugitive Slave Law? The arrest of Burns, and his compulsory return to slavery, have awakened the public conscience and united public sentiment in relation to this subject; and we believ

# THE AMERICAN UNION-NO PINALITY! THE SLAVE TRADE AND THE RENDITION A SHORT POURTH OF JULY CHATION,

The late events which have transpired in Bo ed me to seek in earnestness and prayer the path of duty, morally and politically, which, as a Whig, I am called upon to pursue. The temporising and expediency policy of the past has overwhemed us with a fearful ecoil, and instead of reconciling the South, or producing any fruits of reciprocity, has only served the purpose of feeding and pampering the insatiable and grow-ing appetite of the Slave Power, until it virtually claims the monstrous portion of the whole. As that cannot be gratified, and as nothing short will satisfy, down with the Slave Power in the free States, and down with its asidious and damning approaches on the virgin and incontaminated Territories of our country ! This is the war-cry that I find on the lips and in the heart of every young Whig with whom I have talked. America shall be 'The land of the free and the home of the brave,'

or ashes to ashes, and dust to dust, be inscribed on our broad arch, over the unreturning brave. The duped compromisers and temporisers still say, ' Peace, peace; all is quiet now, and all will soon be forgotten.' True, order reigns in Warsaw.' I thank New England's moral thunderer for that peal; but not the fair side of Etna, on the morn of its first irruption, belied the fiery billows, boiling at the heart, more than this show of quiet, the fiery indignation kindling at the shames and wrongs inflicted at the cannon's mouth, under the shade of 'Bunker's awful mount,' under the very droppings of our sacred fane to Liberty, over the grave of Hancock !- over the dust of Adams! Even the ghost of Daniel rises from his narrow house, and, pointing to the late Nebraska outrage, cries, 'Beware ! beware ! No compromise with slavery! That moral wreck pleads haughtily for glories gone, and from the shades of Marshfield rises the great American Beacon over the rocks of Slavery.

THE Music Hall. Thomas B. Curtis, Esq., has writ-ten a letter to the proprietors of the Boston Music Hall, in reference to leasing that Hall to the 'Twenty-eighth Congregation, (Rev. Theodore Parker.) He states, that at the solicitation of the late Jonas Chickering, he contributed five thousand dollars towards securing the erection of the Hall, and claims that the leasing of it to the abovenamed Society is a violation of the terms, both implied and expressed, upon which the Hall was built, and that by it the original purpose is violated, defeated and annulled. In answer to the argument that no lease is refused to a tenant able to pay, unless he puts the premise to uses legally indictable, Mr. Curtis, as a proprietor, maintains that the present occupation is the There are various rumors as to the authors of the between the late annual meeting, to terminate the lease to the Twenty-eighth Congregation, the adoption of which, he says, he had reason to expect by a large majority. He still believes that a majority of the proprietors, as of the public, is with him in the hope, that one who evinces want of loyalty to the institutions of God and of man, will not be permitted to continue under their roof his seditious hurangues, and scoffing denunciations of the good and the great, both living and dead !—Mr. Curtis is himself a nuisance.

COMMISSIONER LORING REBUKED. The Commonwealth publishes the following anecdote, which should have had earlier place in our columns, and which may be relied on as an actual occurrence :-

'Yesterday morning, while Commissioner Loring was passing through Boylston Market, his attention was arrested, at the stall of Mr. W., by the inviting appearance of a pig, handsomely dressed and ready for roasting when he approached the stall, and the following conversation took place :-

Com. Loring-Mr. W., what is the price of that pig Mr. W.-Mr. Loring, I can't sell you that pig. Com. Loring-Can't sell me that pig-why not

Mr. W.—I am afraid, sir, that your money would burn my pocket. I have no wish to handle any portion of the ten dollars for which the liberty of a citizen of Massachusetts was sold. This rebuke was heard by several persons present, who saw the blood rise to the cheek of the guilty Commissioner, who departed without making any further

inquiries about the price of a pig. B Rev. Theodore Parker stated, several weeks since, in one of his Sunday sermons in Music Hall, that Thomas Sims was taken to the prison in Savannah, and was beaten to death. On this the Charleston Cou-

'Unfortunately for the reverend gentleman's reputation for truth, his statement does not contain one tota
of that virtue. When Sims was returned, his master
immediately sent him to a highly respectable broker of
this city, with instructions to sell him forthwith, but to
allow him to select, if possible, his purchaser. This
Sims was unable to do, and therefore, at his own request, of that virtue. When Sims was returned, his master immediately sent him to a highly respectable broker of this city, with instructions to sell him forthwith, but to allow him to select, if possible, his purchaser. This Sims was unable to do, and therefore, at his own request, was shipped to New Orleans, where he found a party willing to buy him, and at this present time is working in that city at his trade, that of a brick-layer, so sucsfully that in a short time he will be in a if he feels so disposed, to purchase himself.'

Mr. Chastain, of Georgia, said in his Cuba spec the other day, that, if nothing else would do, he would 'go for an undisguised open war, for taking Cuba by force of arms.' The Union, in publishing this speech, said, 'His positions will be heartily responded to by the country.' What barefaced scoundrelism!

Crixcuro. The best settler that we have yet seen to the hue and cry of the Douglas pack against the 3000 clergymen for meddling with the slavery question, comes from Chapman of the Chapticleer. The clergymen are charged with going out of their sphere and interfering with politics. Chapman says that the South has alcontended that slavery is a divine institution and therefore no people have so good a right to regulate it as the divines! Chapman is becoming a regular Shanghai! Such crowing as this is worth listening to.

A Virginia correspondent of a New York paper says that the kidnapper, Suttle, has returned home a disunionist. The Virginians may rest assured that the converts to disunion, made by the recent kidnapping scene in Boston, are not all South of Mason and Dixon's line. A few more attempts at man-stealing at the North would convince all, who are not in the pay of our man-stealing national administration, or under the influence of our city government's rum, that disunion i preferable to continued servility.

The Washington Union predicts, that at the next election in New York, 'the friends of the administration will roll up a majority.' We don't believe they will roll up anything but the whites of their eyes.—Louisville Journal.

The authorities are taking active measures to have the city thoroughly cleaned of all filth and impurities.

A mistake: this will be but the application of abolition principles to physical as well as to moral evil .- Nat. Eru.

Edson B. Olds, of Ohio, one of the slavocratic m ber of Congress, was once an outspoken abolitionist, and a warm admirer of Theodore D. Weld, under whose influence he professed to have been converted to the

The Essex Banner thinks that the provision in the Nebraska Bill which gives the people the right to hold slaves, is 'a step forward in the progress of civilization.' (!!) Patent Democracy.

THE APRICAN SLAVE TRADE. Senator Slidell, in Ex ecutive Session, to-day, reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations a proposition, giving notice of a termination of our treaty stipulation binding us to keep a naval force on the coast of Africa to assist in preventing the slave trade.—Telegraph to Wednesday's papers.

That's right. While we make use of our reven That's right. While we make use of our revenue cutters to carry men into slavery, we certainly, to be consistent, should not employ our navy to break up the slave trade. Our government has become a great slavery propagandist, and it is high time that news of the change was sent to the African coast. Would it not be a good plan to have our naval ships, when they come home, bring a cargo of niggers for the Southern market? They might be landed in Boston, and sent South in cutters, as they are wanted.—Providence Journal.

TURNING STATE'S EVIDENCE. The paper whose editor and publisher is John Weutworth, M. C., from Illinois, has the following in reference to the moral at-

Washington, with all its beauty, is a measured, wicked place. It is one great gambling den, where they stakes are offices and the players legislators. Every body says that all others are rascals and knaves, and every body says that all others are Washington, with all its beauty, is a heartles

An Abolitionist .- The last Lynchburg Vir-An Abolisonist.—The last Lynchburg Virginion states that a young man from one of the Northern States, named Richard Norris, an employee on the
Virginia and Tennessee railroad, was, on Tuesday,
brought before the Mayor of Lynchburg, charged with
having publicly uttered sentiments of an abolition and
incendiary character in one of the botels of that city.
After a full hearing of the case, the prisoner was recognized in the sum of \$200 to appear for further trial at
the next term of the Circuit Court.

TA State with such laws upon its statute book, and creatures within its borders mean enough to enforce them, should be left in the exclusive possession of mer whose profession is nigger-raising and slave-driving.

Outrage .- A free colored man, named Jas. Outrage.—A free colored man, named Jas.
Wright, was taken from a steamboat at New Orleans, some days ago, claimed as a slave, who had left his master twelve years since, and returned to the claimant, who immediately afterwards sold him to a Cuban. Wright was a resident of Penn township, in this country, and has lived in this neighborhood for the last nine years. His wife was employed on board the boat as a chambermaid when her husband was seized.—Pitts-burg Gas.

From all the indications in Illinois, w are forced to conclude that Stephen A. Douglas is com-pletely shorn of popularity and power in that State, by his course on the Nebraska Bill. We do not believe he could be elected to any office in Illinois, even if the vo-ting were to be done exclusively by the Democratic par-ty.—Louiseille Journal.

in England to get up a war movement in favor of Hungary and Poland. He made a speech to a large meeting at Sheffield, which is strongly denounced by the London newspapers. The Morning Chronicle says—

'Whether M. Kossuth is at this moment an emissary in the service of the Emperor of Russia, we have no means of determining; but certain it is that, to the best of his ability, he is aiding the cause, and entitling himself to the gratitude of our enemy.' The Times is equally strong against him. Kossuth has been making an attempt

Death of Kossuth's Sister .- Madame Mes peath of Kossum's Sister.—Madame Mes-zlengi, the youngest of the theee sisters of Kossuth, who came to this country in the spring of 1853, died at her residence in New York city, on Thursday of last week. Her disease was consumption, the seeds of which were planted in her constitution by the harsh treat-ment she received in her native country. She leaves two children, one eleven, and the other thirteen years

A Gross Outrage—Blowing up of a Church.

—The new stone Catholic Church, in process of erection in Dorchester, near Milton, was blown up yesterday morning at three o'clock, by placing a keg of gunpowder on the floor of the building. The roof was entirely blown off, and the east and west walls demolished, making a complete wreck of the building. The explosion was heard a great distance, and was supposed to be a patricial democratical democratical contents. A Gross Outrage-Blowing up of a Church. oprietor, maintains that the present occupation is the re dangerous, because it is a nuisance not reached law. With these views, Mr. Curtis caused a motion be made at the late annual meeting, to terminate the set to the Twenty-eighth Congregation, the adoption others to some of the Catholics who have been opposed

> Pembroke, a slave of Mr. Grove, of Maryland, who was recently returned from New York as a fugitive, has been freed by purchase, through the efforts of his bro-ther, Rev. Dr. Pennington, of New York. But his two sous have both been sold to the South. Two scoundrels tried to kidnap a mulat-

to boy in Cincinnati recently. They sold the little fel-low for \$200, but he got away. They found him again and seized him; but he screamed, told his story, and was rescued. The villains made their escape. It is stated that the cholera is raging

hadly upon the plantation of Mr. Lambdin, in Louisiana, some six miles below this place. It is stated that twenty negroes had died there since last Friday.—
Nutchez Courier, June 21st. A female slave, who had managed to escape from her master, was taken across the Niagara river to the Canada side at Black Rock.—Buffalo Com.

The City Council of Worcester have ously voted for the celebration of Independence, shall be appropriated for the relief of the sufferers by the late

Terrible Railroad Accident .- On the Susquehannah Railrowl, near Baltimore, on the evening of the Fourth, a collision took place between the regular train from New York, and a Know-Nothing excursion train. Twenty-four persons were instantly killed, and thirty-three seriously wounded.

Politics in Vermont .- The Whig and Free passed unanimously.

Death of Hogs from the Heat .- About sev enty-five hogs which were brought down to Brighton in cars on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, on Tuesday, died, as is supposed, from the intense heat of that day They were mostly quite large and fat, and the loss to the owner is about \$2000. A number of them were strewed along the line of the road next morning.

Some fiend in human shape recently placed twin babies about a week old, on the track of the railroad from Chicago to Davenport. They were dis-covered by the engineer of a train, which was stopped just in time to refrain from running over them. The conductor took possession of the babies, and intends to

The total receipt of Customs at the port of New York for the fiscal year ending last week was \$42,166,780.15, exhibiting an increase over the preceding year of \$3,428.86. At St. Louis, a few days since, were

number of gangs of slaves, en route for Nebraska, in charge of their owners. Similar statements respecting the transportation of slaves to Kansas are made by the Independence (Missouri) Dispatch.

The death of Thomas Ritchie, of Rich mond, Va., for a long series of years an influential politican, and editor of the Richmond Inquirer, and during Mr. Polk's administration, editor of the Washington Union, then, as now, the government organ.

Sentence for Engaging in the Slave Trade. -In the United States Court, Monday afternoon, Cas per Kerhman, master of the brig Clamorgan, who was convicted of being engaged in the slave trade, was sen tenced to three years impri and to pay a fine of \$1000.

One step towards Independence was to -Nat. Intell.

If this be strictly carried out, the abolitionists will be swept away from their main sewer.—Washington Sent.

Loring and Hallett. Appropriate funeral exercises under the direction of —Public Sentiment.

## Botices of Meetings, &c.

ESSEX CO. A. S. SOCIETY.—The Annual meeting of this Society will be held in Lyceum Hall, Sa'em, to commence on Saturday evening, July 8, and continue through the following Sunday, day and evening.

Among the speakers on the occasion will be WM. Among the speakers on the occasion will be Wm.

LYOYD GARRISON and ANDREW T. Foss.

A prompt and full attendance of the friends of the cause is particularly desired. C. L. REMOND, President.

Joseph Mennitt, Secretary. LORING MOODY will speak on the relations

North to Slavery, in Lawrence. Sunday, July
Methuen Tuesday, Ilawerhill Thursday, Ilawerhill Thursday, Ilawerhill Thursday, Ilawerhill Ilawerh ...

Haverhill Thursday,
Groveland Sunday,
West Newbury Tuesday,
Georgetown Thursday,
Newburyport Sunday,

HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meetings eppereil, on Sunday, July 9; and in Stoughte unday, July 16.

FOSTER, Agents of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at READING, on Sunday next, July 9th.

They will also hold a meeting at VALLEY FALLS, R. I., on Sunday, July 16.

Songs for the Times.

I. A NATIONAL SONG: Being a poetic description of the American Congress, and a history of the action of that body, in behalf of Slavery, during the last twenty years; showing its entire servility to the South.

II. A MASSACHUSETTS SONG: Being sentiments suggested by the recent slave-hunt in

IH. THE FREEMAN'S APPEAL TO FREEMEN: In which the friends of Humanity are urged to keep their integrity.

To which is appended-

THE PIOUS SLAVEHOLDER'S PRAYER : Being a masterly piece of satire, in which a 'man-stealer' is represented as praying in harmony with the stealer ' is represented as praying in harmony with the slave system; showing, in the clearest light, the utter incompatibility of slaveholding with Christianity. Just the thing for this crisis.

For sale at many of the Book stores. May be had by the hundred at Redding & Co's, 8 State street, and at the office of the Liberator. Price, \$4 per hundred. Let the friends of Freedom send in their orders.

# . The Tyranny of Slavery.

DOES ANY PERSON DOUBT IT. AFTER THE RECENT SCENES EXHIBITED IN THE CITY OF BOSTON! IF SO, LET HIM READ

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#### · POETRY.

POURTH OF JULY -- 1854

Let mirth be laid aside, For LIBERTY lies dead ! And in His word confide, Who hath to mourners said : As is your day, your strength shall be, . If you will put your trust in me.'

On this our natal day, Men will repeat the lie, That 'neath no tyrant's sway, Watched by no master's eye,-Though basely leagued with SLAVERY,-We are a people BRAVE and FREE!

Sin shall not always reign, And triumph over men; Truth shall the conquest gain, As light o'er darkness, when From God went forth the word divine, And out of darkness, light did shine.

We do not walk by sight, But faith directs our way ; Grief may endure a night, Joy comes with breaking day ;-The mighty God in whom we trust, Shall bring oppression to the dust.

'Mid all the trying scenes Through which we're passing now, May Heaven its kindest beams Around our pathway throw :-We weep to see the wrong extend, But RIGHT shall triumph in the end. HUMANITAS.

[Written for the A. S. Celebration at Framingham.]

KRICKANA <del>70 sa</del>

NOT WITH IDLE BOASTS OF PREEDOM "Tis Greece, but LIVING Greece no more." Not with songs of joy and gladness have we gathered

here to-day, But with hearts oppressed with sadness, bowing 'neath the tyrants' sway;

Not with idle boasts of freedom-not the glorious dead to praise. And their noble deeds of valor chant in proud historic

lays. Not to tell the oft-told story of the noble ones of old, But the mournful tale rehearsing of a brother chaine and sold :

And of freemen basely bowing to a law they should have spurned,-Law that by a Christian nation never should be taught

Should we raise the pealing anthem, from the rice swamp dank and lone.

With our choral notes ascending joins the slave's low plaintive moan

With each strain of gladness blending comes the mother's wail of wo, Weeping in her hopeless anguish with a grief we ne'er

We will raise no starry banner-tears of shame its brightness dims !

On its silken folds, blood-written, see the names of Burns and Simms!

Did it wave above the 'Acorn' as the guardian of the When it floated o'er the 'Morris,' did it set the cap-

tive free? And our Eagle, whose strong pinions might the tyrant's chains have riven.

And a home within his cyrie to the trembling bondma Tamely to the spoiler bowing, like the basest bird of

prey.

nmoved the accursed slave-ship, when it anchored in our bay. In that bay whose dark blue waters lave the shore

where Warren fell. Where the grani tshaft is rising of the martyred dead to tell!

Was't for this the Pilgrim Fathers sought Columbia's distant shore ? Was't for this across th' Atlantic her brave band the

Oh, New England ! thou art fallen ! blighted is thy

wreath of fame: And our Bay-State, famed in history, hath dishonored her proud name;

And on this, our nation's birth-day, tears of shame our eyes should dim, And a mournful dirge for Freedom chant in place triumph-hymn

Crushed Humanity lies bleeding, torn from Liberty's fair shripe. And around her ruined alters Love's sweet flowers n

longer twine; Soft Compassion's tears are falling-Justice pleads, but pleads in vain;

Pity's voice in earnest accents blending with the sad refrain ! Shall we still, each plea unheeding, coldly turn from

them aside, Lifting not the arm of Manhood to roll back Oppres-

Shall not memories of the 'old times' prompt to many a noble deed ? . Shall we list the voice of Conscience, or the States

Is wealth, commerce, martial glory, to be weighed 'gainst Truth and Right? Shall we barter in the market, for base gold, fair Free dom's light ?

No !- her pure and glorious banner o'er our heads shall proudly wave.

And with earnest, manly effort, we will strive to free the slave. Barre, Mass. CARRIE

subtle ereed?

### For the Liberator. WHO IS MY BROTHER?

BY L. G. BLANCHARD. Who is my brother? Is it he Who holds the self-same creed with me. And worships at the altar where I deem it good to bow in prayer? Is it the man within whose eyes

A kindred soul I recognize, With whom the social hour is sweet, Who smiles upon me when we meet?

Is't he whose wealth with mine compares? Or who my social station shares? Or whom the gifts of mind adorn. With which I happened to be born?

Or he who had his birth among Scenes where my cradle-hymn was sung? Or he upon whose form and face Are set the signals of my race?

My kinship is not so confined! Thus said the Savier of mankind : . Who doth my Father's will, the same Shall bear to me a brother's name."

My brethren dear are they who love The truth that cometh from above : Who love the truth-whate er its name, Whate'er its form, whate'er its fame.

My brother may be poor and weak, May be the proud man's mark of scorn, Or may to servitude be born.

If he preserves a soul within, Averse to every shape of sin-That loathes hypocrisy and guile-That will not wear a painted smile-True to himself, and ever true

To God,-whatever man may do,-

Truth, morn and night, his only food,-His greatest pleasure, to do good,-O, let me love this man, and give Him praise and honor while I live ! So poor, so low, he cannot stand, But I'll be proud to grasp his hand.

## THE LIBERATOR

LETTER PROM JOSEPH BARKER. No. II BETLEY, Staffordshire, (Eng.) June 9th, 1854. MY DEAR FRIEND:

I will now, according to promise, tell you what the people of England, so far as I have been able to know, think about the war in which Europe is engaging.

And first, I was, on my arrival here, struck with the fact, that almost every one asked me what people in America thought of the war. - All here seem anxious that the Americans should think them in the right, and should believe that they will prove victorious. If one says, ' Many of the Americans are in favor of Russiathe ruling party in America are in favor of Russia." they are manifestly discouraged. If one says, 'The people of the free States are generally in favor of Turkey and her allies, and hope that Russia will get well beaten,' it cheers and comforts them. I never before saw so clearly how much one nation is influenced by the opinions and feelings of other nations, with regard to their doings; and I never felt how true it is that the reformers of one nation and government are the reformers of all nations and governments. Establish truth and righteousness, and make them popular in any mighty nation, and you strengthen truth and righteousness, and weaken falsehood and wrong, in every nation. You are perfectly right in asking for testimonies against slavery from the people of Europe. I see clearly, that when the people of Europe remain silent with respect to American slavery, they strengthen the slaveholders; and that when they speak out against it, they strengthen the friends of freedom. Humanity is

one. Man sympathises with man the wide world through. The man who freely speaks the truth, and boldly denounces wrong, blesses his whole race. Truth and virtue work as irresistibly as electricity, and their power spreads every where, and lasts for ever.

The opinions of the people here with respect to the war are various. Some few think it a foolish undertaking, and foretell defeat. Many think the Russians will beat. They say they are beating already. They refer to the disaster at Sinope, the loss of the Tiger, the crossing of the Danube, the fall of Silistria, &c., as proof. They look for further Russian successes. They have no great hopes of the British soldiery or of the British generals. They look for more from the French soldiery than from the English. The manufacturers are beginning to be uneasy at the effect the war has had on trade. The work people are troubled at the high and to look back on it when gone with pleasure. M doubling of the income tax. The farmers are pleased, time of war.

On the whole, the war is popular. Many believe that to keep her in bounds. They regard the government, the laws and the religion of England as perfection; and they cannot doubt that a war undertaken in fleet and army, go for nothing. These are the people every development of human character—those of Dan in the American war, the English forces were always excepted-shall aid the cause of humanity,-that there some strange mistake, let the Americans have their own

chantment against Israel.' asleep. I therefore rather wish for the success of Rus- own time, and after their own way. sia. I certainly wish for the downfall of the English The anti-slavery cause has made headway in England Aristocracy. I hate the English Aristocracy more since we left. Almost every one who knows we are from heartily than I can hate any other tyranny, except the America, talks about American slavery. All seem to whether I should make an exception at all. But I have of the guilt and inconsistency of America, and many never felt the weight of American tyranny as I have speak with horror and amazement. I agree with the the weight of English tyranny. I may, therefore, be in all they can say against slavery and pro-slavery permitted to hate and loathe and curse the tyranny of Americans; but I often feel it my duty to add a few the English Aristocrats as heartily, as fiercely, as any words on English tyranny, and aristocratic selfishness other; and to long as eagerly and anxiously for its and cruelty. With my own old readers and hearers, overthrow. And whether permitted or not, I am likely this is not needful. They are as well acquainted with always to do so. It may be a little madness I am sub- the evils around them as with evils far away; and they ject to; no matter; there it is, and there it is likely to are as realous in the cause of reform at home as abroad

Well, you have seen, I suppose, the stir the PAPERS sands have been starved to death in their own coun are making about the English soldiers' dress and arms. try, by a selfish and heartless system, which they them The people have just found out, that the soldier's dress, selves have been blindly or wickedly supporting their instead of serving as a protection, and helping the free whole life long. When I explain to them the tendence action of his limbs, exposes him to the greatest danger, of English land laws, corn laws, bounty laws, and Eng and almost disables him. Its colors are red and white, lish systems of taxation, and show them how they have as if the object of his masters were to make it impossi- all been framed so as to enrich the hereditary aristo ble for the enemy to miss seeing his mark. The belt cratic legislators, at the expense of the laboring miland straps so compress his lungs, that he can hardly lions, when I show them that the aristocratic misrul breathe; while his cumbrons knapsack and heavy arms which they have always supported against English reare intolerable in long marches, or under a hot sun. formers, has caused the death of millions by the slow The correspondent of the Times, who saw a regiment of and frightful tortures of want and famine, they stary ninety break up camp at Gallipoli for a march of only at me in speechless amazement. For they cannot gain six miles, says that only forty were able to perform the say my statements. They may find it harder to speak march. Fifty out of the ninety broke down, and were against the cruelty of their landlords, than against the left on the road, to finish their six miles' task when meanness and villany of American slaveholders; bu they could. Then their chief weapon is the old mus- they know what I tell them is the truth. I don't sup

ing must be dreadful work for men thus armed and clad. It would be folly to expect troops thus armed and thus clad to do great things on the battle-field. The account given by the Times correspondent of the French forces is favorable. They appear to be armed and clothed as soldiers should be. Their provision too, seem to be better than those supplied to the Eng lish forces. I fancy, if much be done by the land force in the war against Russia, it will have to be done by the French. The fleets are another power.

One thing is certain; the war is furnishing subjecfor a great deal of talk. Every one has his plan fo entrapping and destroying the Russians. Every on can tell you where the generals miss it. It is really ridiculous to hear the critics at work. I pity the poo creatures who must march and fight, and after all b censured by the men whose praises they were hoping to

The news from the seat of war is doubtful and con radictory, as usual, and very scanty as well. Events will not take place. Our fellow-passengers in the Arabia were all expecting startling news. 'Three weeks' papers will be due,' said they, 'and we are sure to hea of something decisive on reaching Liverpool.' But they were all disappointed. Nothing at all had happened of great moment. Three weeks more have pass ed now; still, nothing of importance has taken place Many are getting out of patience. Russia, they say, ought to have been driven over the Danube, and forced back into their own country, before this. To make matters worse, several of the PAPERS are saving that the allied forces are not going to risk a general battle at all at present, but to wait till disease and disaster shall reduce and dishearten the Russian army, and make them an easy prey. They expected the war to be as exciting as a novel or a play, and they find it no even a tolerable tale. I have been, thus far, of the number of those who expect little; and I have had the happiness not to be greatly disappointed. Armies cannot kill each other by tens of thousands every day for any great length of time. Those who cannot enjoy life without daily tidings of wholesale butcheries, had better bespeak new moral constitutions. The present war will try such people very severely.

Those, too, who had been expecting the war to begi and end in a single summer, seem likely to be greatly disappointed. Those people look very queer when I tel them that the war may last seven or fourteen years. When I ask them how many such wars have been go through in less than seven years, they are at a loss what to say. I confess, I shall not be astonished if the war should last my life, even though my life should be lengthened thirty years. It may not last so long; but it may last longer. Quarrels are very prolific; they breed fast. One war may beget a dozen; and each the dozen may beget a number more. To me, it seem likely that the war will be more general and complicat ed five years hence than now. Never did the world seem more ready for a general quarrel. They are great sinners that can take up arms in the present state of the nations for any but the noblest objects, or under the stimulas of any thing short of necessity. But it i vain, perhaps, to speculate. My gloomy guesses may be as far from truth as some men's eager hopes. Perhaps we shall have no war at all. Perhaps the telegraph may bring us tidings of a reconciliation. Well, war or no war, I will try so to spend my time

that I may be able to enjoy my life as it passes away

price of provisions. The middle classes do not like the happiness shall not depend on newspaper stories or tel egraphic despatches. I will treasure up a recollection for their produce is high. They make their fortunes in of labors undertaken for the good of mankind. I wil give myself to the illumination and improvement of my race. On my farm, I will plant the best trees I can Russia is the foe of civilization, and that it is necessary find, and rear the best stock I can get; and in the world, I will sow the seeds of knowledge and virtue, of peace and blessedness. And these my labors, and the hopes that my labors shall be successful; and the phi their behalf must be successful. They think the Eng- lanthropic labors of my fellow-men, and the belief that lish army the best and mightiest in the world, and they they too shall be successful; and the company and concannot think of its being beaten. If all the papers versation of the good and noble souls I meet with every and telegraphs on earth were to say that the English where, and the signs I every where see that truth i forces had been defeated, they would not believe it, spreading, that freedom is gaining ground, and that They would say there was some mistake. They can be- mankind are moving on a little in the way of virtue lieve in nothing but English victories and Russian de- and happiness, shall be my comfort and my joy. feats. The capture of a few defenceless Russian trad- have a cheerful faith. I believe that progress is the ing vessels is a great thing in their eye; while the destiny of man,-that peace, while it lasts, and war, loss of the Tiger, the forced inactivity of the British when it comes, shall both help on his progress,-that who believe that England never was beaten ; that even | iel Webster, Arnold Douglas, and Icy Everett, not victorious, though the Government, in the end, by is a moral-chemical power in the words and deeds of such men as Garrison and Parker, in the words and way. These people remind me strongly of the proud deeds of all true-hearted reformers, that can turn even old Jews, who thought there was no nation that had the dross of politics, the dregs of law, and the seum of such righteous laws, such excellent institutions, or that senatorial and editorial eloquence to gold, and make had God so nigh unto them, as they. 'There is no en- even from priestly villany, popular superstition, and proud hypocrisy, a wholesome medicine for our suffer-It is amusing to hear some people talk about the ing race. There is already more of good in man than war. 'I look at it as a holy war,' said a fat religion- many think,-more both of virtue and enjoyment,ist, who smelled rather strong of alcohol. 'We must and the good is growing faster than seems to be the have no Bible, no religious liberty, if Russia is not case to many. Such, at least, is my belief. And this driven back,' he added. Others, more enlightened, belief makes it both pleasanter to labor, and easier to think the Governments of France and England should wait for the good that is yet to come. And something have reformed themselves a little, before undertaking so tells me, that the power to wait, the power to keep ourserious a war. They think the wrongs which the peo- selves from great alarms and devouring cares, from ple suffer at home must always endanger the success of hopelessness and fears, is as needful as the will to labor their armies abroad. They feel no interest in a war and to suffer in the cause of man. It is well to be zeal undertaken for the benefit of ruling families or ruling ous, but not well to be in a hurry. It is well to be bold. orders. They look to the people, and care only for their but not well to be rash. It is well to be eager for the emancipation and welfare. They know that the pres- success of a generous undertaking, but not well to be ent war has not been undertaken for the good of the anxious or fretful, if it seem to fail. The more patiently masses, and they care not, therefore, for the result, ex- or calmly we labor, the longer we shall live to labor cept so far as the turn of events may favor the cause The freer we can keep ourselves from anxiety and fear of the people. If the war should give the people of the more wisely shall we be able to form our plans, and Europe a chance of freeing themselves, they would re- the more surely to gain our ends. I will fix no time joice; if it should not, they will think of it with hate and bitterness. I go with this class myself. My sym- will I allow myself to say that war shall come to an pathies are all with the masses. I care not a straw for end, or slavery die, in this or that particular way. emperors, kings or aristocrats. I think the people of will only say, they shall die; and that every word of Europe would be likelier to get their liberties, if Russia truth by good men spoken, and every generous deed by should conquer, than if England, France and Turkey good men done, shall hasten their death. And I will should triumph. The people would never be so quiet speak true words, and do good deeds, as many as I can; under a new tyranny as they are under the old ones, and, taking my share of life's enjoyments, move cheer The despotism of a Russian conqueror would awake and fully along, leaving the great powers of Truth and unite them, whereas now they are divided and half Love to work their happy wonders in the world in their

American slaveholding oligarchy. I hardly know have been hearing or reading on the subject. All speak remain. Madness or not, it is of long standing; and,
I believe, past cure. But I must not wander.

American slavery are not aware that hundreds of them. American slavery are not aware that hundreds of thou ket, which takes four times more lead and powder than it ought, and only kits once in eight times, instead of missing only once in eight times. Marching and fight er it does or not, I cannot change it. I can never cease

rights of oppressed Englishmen never prevented me from be as guilty as the producer. pleading the cause of oppressed Americans and Afri- Now, there are numberless cases in which it would cans; so my regard for oppressed Americans and Afri-be impossible to return stolen property to the owner cans can never prevent me from pleading the cause Shall the stolen horse, whose owner cannot be reached of oppressed and plundered Englishmen. I know it be turned loose into the highway, there to live a useles to the wrongs and sufferings of the working classes of tion? Shall every bushel of wheat or every barrel or Europe, as an excuse for screening from reprobation flour, in the production of which either fraud or force the accursed institution of American slavery, that both has wronged honest labor of its just compensation, by slaveholders and some abolitionists are prone to take it left to rot in the warehouse, or be devoured by vermin as a sign that a man is pro-slavery when he speaks of while hungry millions of useful domestic animals and English institutions and English laws as I do. But they human beings look on and starre? To ask such ques will learn, by and by, that a man may be true to hutions is to answer them in the negative. Unperverted manity in one sphere, without being false to it in anoth- nature and sound reason would seem to unite in saying, er, and that the real abolitionist is a friend of right and that whatever is good in itself, and can be obtained liberty for all, and a foe to oppression and wrong the without intending to connive at or encourage the wrong whole world through. And, in truth, the most trust- known to have been committed in its production, may worthy abolitionists in England will be found amongst be used freely for the sustenance and comfort of man the most realous reformers of home abuses. It may and beast, without the slightest taint of guilt. It seems not be from such that you will get the most money, for to me that the contrary involves absurdities and impos most of them are poor; but you will get from them the sibilities. heartiest sympathy. I suppose you are aware, that All our books, and every form of literary production, many of the abolitionists of England put creeds and are either written or printed on cotton; and cotton is a churches, Bibles and rank first, and the rights and staple product of slavery. Even the Portland Pleasure liberties of mankind second. They would not speak or Boat, that floats its weekly freight to its delighted palabor for the freedom of the slave, at the risk of their trons, has more of cotton than any thing else in its tanchurches or creeds, or their sacred books, or their rank gible substance; nay, there is not probably a sheet of in life. If they found that they must either give up paper on the American continent that has not more or their labors for the slave, or endanger the peace or uni- less of cotton in its composition. Now, shall we bur ty of their church, shake the faith of men in the Bible, all our books, repudiate every paper and periodical or lose their place in the church, or their standing in including the Pleasure Boat, and touch no more writ society, they would at once give up their labors for ing paper henceforth, until we find some into which we the slave. They work for no reforms at home but such know cotton enters not? Well, when we have done all as are popular. They set themselves against no abuses this, if I am right in the foregoing reasoning, (and if I or iniquities that are popular. They persecute re- am not, I wish to be corrected,) it will be seen that we the oppressed in Europe, as you are for the oppressed ties. in America. They would be as much ashamed to be found in company with a republican, or an opponent of forbid. I will, however, add a word. If abstinence the State priesthood, or an advocate of tectotalism, as from things which have been produced wholly, or i Orville Dewey or Dr. Cox would to be seen assisting in part, by wrong-loing, was a feasible enterprise, and a meeting of American abolitionists.

The clergy and churches of England did never set be a sort of stomach or pocket argument, not very well themselves earnestly against slavery in the West In- calculated to affect favorably the wrong-doer, and dies, till the slaveholders there began to persecute their seems much better adapted to the low grounds of the missionaries. So long as the English missionaries were statesman and politician, than for the high moral ele allowed to preach to the slaves, and form them into vation of the reformer and philanthropist. churches, and save their souls, they allowed the slaveholders to go on in their calling without disturbance. It was when the slaveholders imprudently interfered with the missionaries, that the missionaries began to Mr. Garrison : preach against slaveholding, and the churches and priesthood to petition for its abolition. It was then, as late slave case at Boston, the conduct of the colored Church must give way to nothing.

If your slaveholding churches and priests in America were to begin to denounce the English churches and and women, watching from dawn till eve, and some of priests as heretics and infidels, the English churches and priests would at once raise the cry of kidnapper, the jeers and insults of pro-slavery Irishmen and man-stealer, woman-whipper, slave-breeder, against your American churches and clergy. But so long as they can agree on religious matters, and aid each other to show their sympathy for him, and hoping and in church affairs, there is little ground to expect they praying, to the last moment, for his deliverance from will denounce each other's crimes and villanies.

Besides, the priests and religious people here are as much mixed up with the drinking system, and with all the abominations of the high and middle ranks, as the of the chances of earning money, are, of course, poor. priests and professors of America are with the abominations of slavery. There are thousands upon thousands of leading Christians in Great Britain and Ireland, and Christ in Boston, the conduct of the colored man who not a few ministers of the Gospel, who make and sell met Burns on a wintry day in Washington street. This intoxicating drinks, let their buildings for brothels or man was poor, out of employment, awaiting for days a gambling-houses; deck out prostitutes, and receive job by which to earn a little money. He had every expayment from them, from the rewards of their iniqui- cuse to turn aside from the outcast fugitive, but he tool ty, at the rate of a shilling, a crown, or a pound a him to his home, kept him there, went with him from week. I have known class-leaders hire houses, furnish place to place to obtain work, and when found, shared them, put in prostitutes, clothe them, and set them up that employment with him. In his testimony, in an in business, and then live and support the church on the receipts. All do not commit themselves so far; but a day; ' and this he shared with his outcast friend from there are few who do not commit themselves to every slavery. popular or prevalent iniquity.

people, in your war against American slavery, except for 'one,' and made nonsense of it. But the fact of not help such as you, when they find that your way of and when we hear any one decrying the colored race, warring is unpopular. I am not about to try to cast let us ask him where, among the priests and churches up the amount of criminality chargeable on those peo- of the negro-haters, a white Christian could be found ple, nor am I about to give them any of my hard names. who would thus fulfil the command of Christ, and thus I content myself with saying how things stand with befriend the friendless? them, and what aid you are likely to get from them.

of mine, are mostly what are called heretics and infidels. Their theology is science; and their religion obedience to natural law. The churches and priesthoods will not work with them. The ladies' sewing circles will not admit them. If they work, they are obliged to the subject of Temperance, from Miss Anna E. Rugwork for the slave alone. They do work alone. They have sewing circles and lectures of their own. Some of them publish an anti-slavery periodical. Others raise contributions for your Boston Bazaar. But in some places they are too few and poor to organize for your help.

Then, again, your friends, when they have visited England, have seldom or ever got into their company. The rich and orthodox have monopolized your satisfied, that while 'woman's heart is bleeding, wodelegates, and kept the poorer and more reformatory abolitionists at a distance. They have, in consequence, been discouraged. They are very modest at all times; not blaming your delegates. They could not do otherwise, as they were placed. Yet these poorer and more radical reformers are, in truth, the most to be relied on for labors and sacrifices in the cause of freedom.

But the religious and priestly abolitionists are doing good. They are so situated that they are obliged joice in what they do. And the more they do, the more they will be led to do. If they should so offend their American slaveholding brethren and sisters in Jesus as to cause a dissolution of partnership, they will do much more.

But I must close. My wife and I are well. Our love to all our friends. Success to you in all your labors. Yours, very affectionately, JOSEPH BARKER

#### PREE AND SLAVE PRODUCE. SPRINGFIELD, June, 1854.

The following article is a copy of one that I sent, some six weeks since, for insertion in the Portland Pleasure Boat. As the editor of that pungent little ask the United States if they know what the document neglecting it.

If you think it pertinent to the subject of which it treate, and sufficiently subservient of the cause to which fuse to deliver over a son to become a alave to a petty THE LIBERATOR is devoted, you can publish it; other- tyrant of a sister State;—to ask of Congress, Does it wise, let it share the fate of its original. Yours, truly, E. W. TWING.

FRIEND HACKER

You say that 'a subscriber thinks the partaker of stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen, is as guilty as the thief, and the purchaser of slave productions as guilty as the slave-owner who sells them; ' and you add, ' Who will say that he is not correct?' Now, with your per on, I will pen a few thoughts for the consideration of the captain, crew and company of the Pleasur.

It seems clear to my mind, that it depends wholly or diroumstances whether or not guilt attaches to the partaker of stolen goods, even when the partaker knows them to have been stolen. If the goods are received with the intent to connive at the theft and encourage it, then it becomes guilt, but not otherwise. On the ground taken by your subscriber, which, moreover, you eem to end ree, it would follow, as a logical necessity that every thing, the product of human effort, that was

to feel a peculiar interest in the class with which I so not sinlessly produced, would become contaminated, so long and so grievously suffered. As my regard for the that every partaker of such, knowing the facts, would

mon in America for pro-slavery men to refer life, a public annoyance, or die of neglect and starva

formers that are as generously and wisely laboring for have scarcely begun our work of fruitless impossibili-But I will not enlarge: my time and your space alik

not liable to the objections above stated, still, it would

#### COLORED PEOPLE OF BOSTON. LYNN, June 25, 1854.

By the side of the developments of depravity in th now, every thing must give way to the Church; the people of that city stands out in bold and gratifying contrast. Through that long week of agony, the vi cinity of the slave pen was thronged by colored me them the long night through, patiently awaiting, amipro-slavery Americans, the fate of their poor broth er in bonds; seeking in every way in their powe the hand of the kidnapper. This was done, too, at great pecuniary sacrifice, for the greater part of the colored people being debarred by prejudice from most I would commend as an example to some of the noi-

siest and loudest praying professors of the religion of swer to a question, he says he generally had 'one meal In some hastily-written lines in the last LIBERATOR,

You cannot, therefore, calculate on the aid of such alluded to this last fact; but somebody printed 'own so far as the war is popular. And even then, they will this man's truly Christian conduct should be noticed;

Yours truly.

A NEW ADVOCATE IN THE FIELD.

EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR : DEAR SIR,-Last Sabbath evening, I had the pleas ure (with many others,) of listening to a lecture on gles, of Worcester, which, for richness of thought and thrilling pathos, I have seldom if ever seen or heard excelled. The large and somewhat spacious school room in District No. 4 in this town (Holden) was well filled with attentive listeners, and many evidently came with an itching, prejudicial curiosity to hear a woman speak; and, judging from the effect produced, the wiping of falling tears, &c., they must have gone away

Miss R. made a forcible allusion to the land of whip and chains, plainly showing that her heart beat right and when spurned, they withdraw altogether. I am in that direction. Her discourse was well written, and spoken with a precision and eloquence that the 'stronger sex' might well envy. Indeed, I may truly say, Another Lucy Stone in the field.' I confidently hope her lecture will be published far and wide. She was asked to repeat it, or 'more of the same sort,' which she consented to do next Sabbath evening, in District No. to do something against American slavery. And I re- 11 in this town. Heaven strengthen her heart and hand for the great work !

Yours, for truth and humanity, Holden, June 26, 1854. L. BURNHAM.

#### INFORMATION WANTED. STOUGHTON, May 28, 1854.

FRIEND GARRISON :

man's voice will not be hushed.'

In rummaging over my old trumpery to-day, my attention was accidentally attracted by an old produc with a respectable number of signatures attached to it having these words :- 'We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' Mr. Editor, permit me, through your columns, to

sheet has taken no notice of it, not even acknowledging is-to ask the President of the United States if it is the its receipt, though subsequently requested to do so, I record of power delegated to him to order the marines suppose he has some reason satisfactory to himself for into the streets of Boston, in the free State of Mass chusetts, to shoot the inhabitants of that city, at the very base of Bunker Hill Mouument, because they remean that the inhabitants of the Northern States shall be transformed into bloodhounds to catch the chattels belonging to the 'peculiar institution' of the South? I ask these questions in meekness to-day; but the day i at hand when they will be asked in peals of thunder by the North, and sent South on the wings of the hurricane, and the echo of response will be heard from the South in the shock of an earthquake.

Caleb Cushing's penny-hunting hand-organ, the Washington Star, characterized Judge Smith, of Wisconsin, as an 'abolition functionary,' because he decided that the Fugitive Slave Bill is unconstitutional. The Milwaukie Democrat replies—'The 'abolition functionary' referred to is an Old Line Democrat, who was a Democrat when this renegade from all parties—Cushing—was a Whig, an Abolitionist, and a Tyler man.'

Frederick Douglass to Congress, the Providence Jour sal says, 'We send so many white slaves to Congress that a free negro would be a novelty.'

MOTORPATHIC CARD. DR. H. HALSTED, formerly of Halsted Hill, Red. tem of Motorpathy, and by his great success in them of chronic and female diseases, has recently processed and removed to the celebrated ROUND HILL WAID.

and removed to the celebrated, has recently purched CURE RETREAT, at Northampton, Mass, who with improved facilities, he will continue the street of his peculiar system, in connection with the Hydropathic Treatment.

Dr H. was one of the earliest advocates, and to been and still is one of the most successful practitions of the Water-Cure system. Nevertheless, in the true ment of Chronic Diseases, and especially those holies to Woman, experience has taught him that Mcreate, the combined with the Water-Cure Treatment, is at cases much more effectual, and will restore many attents who are beyond the reach of Hydropathy and This has been made apparent in the cure of "My surer-vous and spinal affections heretofore are "My surer-vous are vous and spinal affections heretofore are "My surer-vous are vous affections heretofore are "My surer-vous are vous and spinal affections heretofore are "My surer-vous are vous and spinal affections heretofore are "My surer-vous are vous are vous and spinal affections heretofore are "My surer-vous are vous and spinal affections heretofore are "My surer-vous are vous and spinal affections heretofore are "My surer-vous are vous are vous are vous are vous and spinal affections heretofore are vous are vous are vous are vou

tients who are beyond the reach of Hydropahy tax. This has been made apparent in the cure of vry an nervous and spinal affections heretofore unreached of Dyspepsia and Paralysis, and the numerous at complicated diseases of the liver and kidneys.

Dr. H. is confident in saying, that in many lay standing diseases, Motorpathy is the only available of the confidence of the ward to increased success. Physicians are respects invited to call, and test for themselves the muit di As a summer retreat for the friends of patients

others seeking relaxation or pleasure, Round Hill said alone and unrivalled. Its mountain air, limpd us and delightful scenery have given it a world-widern tation.

His former Institution at Rochester is for sale, h.

work on Motorpathy can be obtained by remittie postage stamps.

Address H. Halsten, M. D.,

Round Hill, Northampton, Mag.

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TERMS.—Usually from \$7 to \$9 per week. Forting

ment without board, \$3 to \$4 per week.

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Proprietor, W. Felch, Physician, and Miss Emil Smith, Assistant.

Miss Smith is a young lady of medical clauses and Dr. Felch has, for many years, been extension known as a popular teacher of the whole Scient Man, and a successful Practitioner of the Natural hamment of Disease, (the Hydropathic in concurrence to the Mesmeric.)
Several patients can board in Capt. Smith's fand

in a pleasant, rural, healthful location, within a mitthe sea shore on Vineyard Sound. Terms, from \$6 per week to \$9. Address, b. 1 Felch, Harwich Port, Mass.

#### DR. NICHOLS'S NEW WORK ON MIL RIAGE.

MARRIAGE: its History, Character, and Reals its Sanctities and its Profanities; its Science at its Facts. Demonstrating its influence, as a cribe institution, on the happiness of the Individual and the Progress of the Race. By T. L. Nichols, M. D., at Mrs. Mary S. Gove Nichols. Price S1. Just public ed and for sale by BELA MARSH, 15 Frankin g. March 8.

#### THE BIBLE DISCUSSION. FOR sale at the Liberator Office, 21 Cornhill, and by Bela Marsh, 15 Franklin street, the Great Discu-

sion on the Origin, Character and Tendency of the Bible, between Rev. J. F. Berg, D. D., of Philate phia, and Joseph Barker, of Ohio, in January laterice, 31 ets. single—\$1.00 for 4 copies. THE RELIGION OF MANHOOD: or, The Apri

The Philosophy of Creation : unfolding the lang

the Progressive Development of Nature, and calary the Progressive Development of Nature, and the Spirit and the Philosophy of Man, Spirit, and the Spirit and By Thomas Paine, through the hand of Hors't Wood, Medium. Price, 38 cents.

Free Thoughts concerning Religion: or, Nm versus Theology. By Andrew Jackson Davis. Ba Just published and for sale by BELA MARSH, Na

#### WHITES' DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS.

No. 86 WASHINGTON ST.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1840 been recently refitted and improved by the adding of a large northern sky-light, (the only one of the lain in the city.) the proprietors feel confident that they

now offer inducen ents unsurpassed, if not unequied No person is expected to take a likeness that is at perfectly satisfactory.

Remember the old place, 86 Washington stat.

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#### IMPROVED METHOD OF Champooing and Hair-Dyeing.

MADAME CARTEAUX having established herel over the Comb, Toilet and Perfumery Store of Jordan, No. 191 Washington street, (entrance Norfolk Avenue,) would avail herself of this media for tendering thanks to the Ladies of Boston and the ity for the liberal patronage awarded her, and well respectfully assure them that, by unremitting ender-

Her arrangements for cutting and dressng lake and Children's Hair, for Dyeing and Champooing. 33 such as win the tribute of praise from all.

She has a Hair Restorative which cannot be excelled. as it produces new hair where baldness had tale

Place.

Her chemical researches have developed an inimit ble Hair Dye, warranted not to smut, (a desiderated looked for. (Her Ne Plus Ultra, for renovating the complexion, removing freckles, &c., is fast commended itself to favor. For all her compounds and their applications of the compounds are the compounds and their applications. Ladies can be warrants satisfaction, or demands no par-Ladies can be waited on at their own residence, at at her room, which will be open from 8, A. M., h.
P. M. She has numerous recommendation from the fashionable circles of Boston, Providence, and the when which can be seen by those who desire.

#### Boston, May 13. REV. THEODORE PARKER'S GREAT SES-MON ON THE NEBRASKA QUESTION. TUST published and for sale at the Anti-Slavery 05

, and at the Commonwealth Office. Also, for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 'As Atdress delivered in the Broadway Tabernacle, New Feb. 24, 1854, by William Lloyd Garrison.' Frict, to cents, single—60 cents per dozen—\$1 00 for 25 copes. March 17.

## VALUABLE PAMPHLET.

OR sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cernhill, the POR sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cerabill, Me 'Proceedings of the National Women's Rights Cavention, held at Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, Thurday and Friday, Oct. 5th, 6th, and 7th, 1853. Phenographically reported by T. C. Leland, of New York Cir. It is a hand somely printed pamphlet, making 174 in the same of the same of the speches of Lacreia Mott, Lucy Stone, Antoinette L. Brown, Ernestine L. Rose, Caroline M. Severance, Abby Kelley Forter, Isma R. Coc, Frances D. Gage, Wm. Lloyd Garrisot, Isma R. Coc, Frances D. Gage, Wm. Lloyd Garrisot, Isma B. Coc, Frances D. Gage, Wm. Lloyd Garrisot, Isma B. Blackwell, Pres. Mahan, Rev. Mr. Nevin, &a. &

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